The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5499. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Last Rail to be Laid Next Monday.

Preparations to Commemorate the Event.

Services at Trinity Church To-Day—Demonstrations at San Francisco, St. Louis and Elsewhere.

The great achievement which grapples the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast with hooks of steel, though not to be fully completed until next Monday, is to be commemorated in this City to-day by a solemn thanksgiving service, at noon, at Trinity Church, but beyond this no preparations have been made here for a public recognition of the grand event. Chiming of the bells of Trinity will commence at 11:30 o'clock A. M., and be continued in the afternoon, immediately upon the conclusion of the services in the Church. The news, however, published in our telegraphic advices from Omaha, to the effect that the last rail would not be laid until Monday, may possibly necessitate some alteration of this programme.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Chamber of Commerce at its meeting on Thursday, Messrs. WM. E. DODGE, President of the Chamber, S. B. RUGGLES, GEO. OPDYKE and A. A. LOW, the Committee appointed for the purpose, will to-day at noon send a telegram to the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco, conveying the congratulations of the New-York Chamber of Commerce upon the completion of the road.

The following dispatch, dated at San Francisco, May 6, was received yesterday:

"The people of this city and of Sacramento are in a state of feverish excitement in regard to the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad. Grand preparations are being made in both places in commemoration of the event, which will occur on Saturday. The bankers of this city have given notice that their houses will be closed on that day, and business will be generally suspended. Arrangements have been made with the Western Union Telegraph Company so that each stroke of the hammer on the last spike driven can be reported simultaneously at New-York and San Francisco by telegraph. Besides the silver-mounted and polished California tie, a spike of gold, a silver pick and a silver hammer, for use in the completion of the road, were forwarded to the end of the track."

The excursion train for the Eastern end of the Central road with the Commissioners and Governor STANFORD and guests on board, was nearly wrecked yesterday by a large tree which had fallen across the track. The obstructions were discovered in time to preserve the passengers, which were uninjured; but the locomotive was thrown from the track and damaged.

The following dispatch from St. Louis was received yesterday:

ST. LOUIS, May 7.

An Omaha dispatch says:

A telegram from Fort Dodge to the Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Road announces positively that the last rail will be laid on Monday at noon.

The celebration in this city will be the greatest affair ever gotten up. The Masons, Odd Fellows, military and other societies intend joining the procession. In the evening there will be illuminations and fireworks.

WHY THE ROAD WAS CONSTRUCTED.

California has hitherto been practically more remote than any part of Europe. So long as a three weeks' ocean voyage through the tropics must be endured, at great cost, in order to reach it, the tide of immigration was necessarily diverted elsewhere. The national troops and mails, together with all the conveniences and accessions of civilized life, had to be carried across a foreign isthmus, or by a voyage of 18,000 miles, round Cape Horn. The high price of labor, of subsistence and of transportation, all tended to check the otherwise exuberant growth. Only the very richest deposits of gold and silver could be worked with profit. The one element lacking to give a new impetus to the Western coast was a cheap and easy means of communication with the Eastern States. The intermediate Territories, also rich in precious ores, were neglected, insecure, and unavailable for general settlement, by reason of the enormous cost of transportation. The maintenance of order and tranquility among the roving Indian tribes had become a serious item of national expenditure. The political, commercial and mineral interests called for railroad communication across the Continent at the earliest practicable day. The subject, after being abundantly canvassed by various conventions, was finally pressed upon the attention of the Government. Up to 1860, the railroad system of the East had been extending its iron arms westward, until it had reached the Missouri River at two points, and was rapidly being approached at two others on the Iowa boundary. At the outbreak of the rebellion the Pacific Railroad became more than ever a necessity, from a military point of view. In order to bind the new and powerful Pacific States and Territories to the Union, and to encourage their efforts in the common defence, as well as for the purposes of preserving order in the public domain and developing the great industrial pursuits of the Far West, the aid of the Government was generously extended to the project.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

The Pacific Slope of the North American Continent has been steadily and rapidly growing in commercial, political and moral importance for the past quarter of a century. Since the discoveries of the vast deposits of the precious metals, from which it is estimated no less than a thousand millions of bullion have been already drawn, the attractions of a genial climate, fertile soil and valuable markets have contributed to draw thither, and to fix in permanent settlers, nearly million of active population. The foreign and domestic trade has already assumed respectable proportions. The annual yield of the precious metals is undiminished, while the pastoral and agricultural productions are largely increasing—even under the existing conditions, which have long been the inadequate transportation facilities. Some idea of present value and possibilities of this vast extent of country (half as large as Europe) may be gathered from the following statistics, taken from reliable sources:

The United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics gives the following estimate of the yield of precious metals from the Pacific States and Territories:

1861	$40,321,000	1865	70,000,000
1862	48,270,000	1866	80,000,000
1863	53,000,000	1867	84,000,000
1864	60,400,000		

Estimated to be distributed thus:

California	$32,000,000	Idaho	$15,000,000
Oregon and Washington	8,000,000	Nevada	15,000,000
		Colorado, Utah, Montana	10,000,000

The total amount of bullion coined at and shipped from San Francisco, for 1868, is given at $65,000,000, and for 1867, at $67,014,000; no less than $9,454,000 in silver having been shipped to China direct in two years, independently of large amounts of grain and merchandise.

The crop of cereals in California and Oregon already exceeds in value the annual gold product, and now form the chief items of export of these two young States, which a few years ago imported their breadstuffs. No less than 160 first-class vessels have been freighted from the port of San Francisco during the last year with wheat and flour, destined mainly for European consumption, valued at $10,000,000. The wheat crop of California alone, in 1868, was 2,000,000 bushels; 12,000,000 bushels in 1866; and in 1867 the crop was estimated at 15,000,000 bushels. The wool crop of 1867 was 3,250,000 pounds, and that of 1868, 3,000,000 pounds. California leather and hides have a high rank in Eastern markets. The wine-culture, although still in its infancy, promises to be a large source of revenue. The coast abounds with excellent timber, and besides gold and silver, has valuable mines of quicksilver, lead, iron, coal, borax and cobalt. Hardly any natural gift is wanting to the vast territory to enable it to sustain a dense population.

TRADE WITH CHINA AND JAPAN.

A first-class line of steamships, now plying between San Francisco and Yokohama and Shanghae, has opened a new avenue to American enterprise in the rich trade of China, Japan and the East Indies, a trade which has hitherto been shared only by the Western European nations. The vessels arriving at the single port of San Francisco, in 1868, had an aggregate tonnage of 766,946, and in 1867, of 662,426 tons; the total number of passengers from foreign or distant ports being 25,571 in 1867, and upwards of 32,000 for the first six months of 1868. The carrying trade of the North Pacific Ocean promises a rapid development, and the manufacturing interests are also extending their operations.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ACT.

The ACT of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and its subsequent amendments, provides for the construction of one main through line of railroad from San Francisco to Omaha, with three minor, tributary branches to other points on the Missouri River. The Central Pacific Railroad Company of California was authorized and entitled to construct the Western and principal portion of the Main Line across California, Nevada and Utah, until met by the eastern portion. A new corporation—the Union Pacific Railroad Company—was chartered to build the Eastern portion; and these two Companies have built the only through line to connect the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Ocean; carrying it forward with greater energy than was ever shown in any similar enterprise in ancient or modern times.

These roads, therefore, constitute the National Pacific Railroad Line, adopted and selected by Congress to receive the grants of the public credit, as well as the public lands; and constructed with the support, and under the supervision of the Government.

The Companies embraced in the Pacific Railroad act, and entitled to participate in the grants of Government credit for the construction of the National Trunk Line and branches, are enumerated by the Secretary of the Treasury in a tabular exhibit of the different roads, an estimate of the distances to be built under Government patronage, and the amount of bonds to be issued to each, as follows:

ESTIMATE OF THE LENGTH OF THE PACIFIC RAILROADS AND AMOUNT OF BONDS TO BE ISSUED.

Name of R. R. Co.	Distance in miles.	Am't of bonds per mile.	Tot. am't to bot'd.
CENTRAL PACIFIC—[STEAM LINE.]			
From Sacramento to the western base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains	7	$16,000	$112,000
Thence, 150 miles, across the Sierra Nevada Mountains	150	48,000	7,200,000
Thence to the probable junction with the Union Pacific, or to a point 70 300-1000 miles east of Salt Lake City	544	32,000	17,411,200
Total	701	....	24,723,200
UNION PACIFIC—[STEAM LINE.]			
From Omaha to Eastern base of Rocky Mountains, about	516	16,000	8,256,000
Thence, 150 miles across the Rocky Mountains	150	48,000	7,200,000
Thence, to the probable junction with the Central Pacific, or to a point 70 300-1000 miles east of Salt Lake City, estimated	544	32,000	17,410,560
Total	1,210	.....	32,866,560
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION—[RAMIFICATION.]			
From a length equal to the distance from the mouth of Kansas River, via the Kansas and Republican Rivers, to 100th meridian—is allowed to connect east of the Rocky Mountains, about	600	16,000	9,600,000
Which entitled to bonds for	262	16,000	6,096,000
ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK, now called CENTRAL BRANCH OF UNION PACIFIC, 100 miles, next to the Missouri River	100	16,000	1,600,000
SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC. From Sioux City to its junction with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fremont	100	16,000	1,600,000
WESTERN PACIFIC. From San Jose to Sacramento	120	16,000	1,920,000

Trouble with the Road Hands—The Officers' Car Stopped.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Friday, May 7.

The officers' car, with Dr. DURANT, Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad, JOHN DUFF and other gentlemen, was stopped yesterday morning at Piedmont station by the road hands, who will not permit them to leave until paid their wages. The road was barricaded and the car uncoupled, and the men stated that nothing but the passengers and mails would be allowed to proceed either way until their demands are complied with. The gang numbered about 300 men, many of whom are desperate characters. Any attempt to have moved the car would have ended in bloodshed, for they were all armed and determined to have no interference. Information received from them late last evening says everything was quiet, but the men were firm in their determination. No violence was anticipated unless an attempt to leave is made.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Eleventh Day—Close of the Regular Games.

Yesterday afternoon GOLDTHWAIT was defeated by SNIDER, the score standing at the close 1,300 to 1,165. SNIDER finished with a superb run of 193, making his average 20¾. His other leading runs were 166, 126, 66 and 61. GOLDTHWAIT's chief runs were 132, 119, 78, 73 and 72. The result of this game gives the fifth prize to RHEIMS, and necessitates a tie of three for the second, third and fourth prizes.

The great game between DERBY and RUDOLPHE, upon which depended the coveted diamond cue, attracted so vast an audience that hundreds had to be denied admittance. With the view of avoiding a repetition of the indecorous scenes which characterized the contests between RUDOLPHE and RHEIMS, RUDOLPHE and SNYDER, and RUDOLPHE and FOERST, Mr. MICHIE, PHELAN, the manager, tendered an apology from RUDOLPHE, and, apprehending that there might be an interruption of the contest, Mr. PHELAN cautioned the spectators against any exhibition of decided partiality, informing them that an ample force was in attendance to preserve order, and that if it should be found necessary the game would, in the interest of courtesy and fair play, be suspended, and played in private. It was also announced that any person making public proffer of a wager, after play had begun, would render himself liable to expulsion from the hall. These precautions, tending to insure a thorough and satisfactory test of skill, having met the approbation of the audience, at 2:05 o'clock the game began.

RUDOLPHE won the lead, and DERBY counting, made 18. There were no runs of importance made until the twenty-fourth inning, when DERBY counted up to 56 in admirable style, making his total 443 to RUDOLPHE'S 366. Both men had been afforded fine opportunities for telling scores, but had failed to improve them. At the next call DERBY was 51 to RUDOLPHE'S 272, whereupon a pessimistic in the gallery offered $100 to $75 on DERBY. The manager informed him that if he repeated the call he would be ejected. There was no more serious interruption, and in the twenty-eighth inning DERBY added 60 to his total, which was now 651. RUDOLPHE, who seems to lose himself when he is opposed to a player presumably his equal, had not done credit to his admittedly great skill, and was but 572. DERBY had managed the balls most judiciously against him several times holding his ball for safety, which cautious and proper proceeding elicited a hearty hiss, a few. Labor as he might, and beautiful shots as he sometimes made, RUDOLPHE could not get in a long run, from inability to nurse the balls, and when the fifty-fifth inning had been reached, he was but 697, his opponent being 972. Two excellent runs, one of 60 and the other of 90, shortly marked RUDOLPHE'S play, and brought him up to within 189 of his opponent, but a run of 63 by DERBY was almost immediately added to his total, and in a few more innings RUDOLPHE, with a count of 872, went forward to die, and DERBY had the misfortune, in the next two innings, to go into pocket on a count, leaving the balls well together both times. RUDOLPHE, after making 26, also went into pocket (off a scoop) and gave DERBY a "break." At the next call DERBY was 1,184 and RUDOLPHE 896, and at the next it was 1,170 to 1,046, in DERBY'S favor. The conduct of some of the spectators was now far from courteous, and DERBY'S play was as much affected by it as RUDOLPHE'S. When the game had but 6 to go, RUDOLPHE got the balls together and had made 75, when they rolled into a straight line. This gave DERBY a chance to make his complacent, and the unfortunate RUDOLPHE, who was so little sympathized with, was beaten 15.

The winner's average was but 14¼, which shows the game as the poorest of the tournament. DERBY made no better run than 60, and RUDOLPHE did not once get above 75.

This afternoon SNIDER and RUDOLPHE will play for the second prize, and to-night RUDOLPHE and FOERST will contend for the same, these three players having tied.

The California Mail Steamer.

The steamship *Rising Star* will take the place of the *Arizona*, which has returned to port in a disabled condition. The cargo of the *Arizona* is being transferred to the *Rising Star*, and the Company expect to get the latter steamer away to-day.

TELEGRAMS.

A Spanish Directory Proposed, with Prim at its Head.

Pacific Speech by the Sultan—Pardon of the Cretan Chieftains.

The Fenian Troubles—Heavy Robberies of Arms in Ireland.

SPAIN.

A Directory Proposed With Prim at its Head.

MADRID, Friday, May 7.

A directory is proposed, to consist of SERRANO, RIVERO and OLOZAGA, with PRIM at its head as President and Minister of War.

Adoption of the Religious Clauses of the Constitution.

MADRID, Friday, May 7.

In the Constituent Cortes yesterday, all of the amendments to the religious clauses of the Constitution were rejected, and the clauses as they stood originally were finally adopted.

TURKEY.

A Pacific Speech by the Sultan—Pardon of the Cretan Chieftains.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, May 6.

On Wednesday, the 5th of May, the first day of the Mohammedan New-Year, the Sultan, according to custom, received the Ministers of the foreign Powers at Constantinople in a body, and made an address of the most pacific character. He referred with satisfaction to the favorable settlement of the difficulties with Greece, the pacification of Crete, and the friendly relations of Turkey with all foreign Powers. He said he should continue to indict on economy in the administration, the improvement of judicial procedure, the extension of the railway system, and the equal participation of all classes of his subjects in the obligations and benefits of these reforms.

The Cretan chieftains have been pardoned and set free.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Alabama Claims—Many Newspapers Comments on Senator Sumner's Speech.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 7.

The *Times* to-day has another editorial article on the *Alabama* claims. It says England endeavored to do justice to all parties during the late rebellion, and must decline to acknowledge any other motive for her action. She has offered to submit to the arbitration of the question whether she has been culpably negligent; but she cannot go further. Extravagant misrepresentations were necessary to furnish the basis for such a policy as is foreshadowed in Mr. SUMNER'S speech. The *Times* concludes by assuring Americans that it will prove a failure.

The *Telegraph* also has an article on the same subject. It promises that England will give an attentive ear to reasonable propositions, but will not listen to novel pretensions. If no solution is now practicable, she will leave the questions at issue to the influences of time and the mature judgment of the American people for adjustment.

The Ireland Question—End of the Irish Church Bill Debate.

LONDON, Friday, May 7—Midnight.

In the House of Lords, to-night, the Marquis of SALISBURY wanted to know if Her Majesty's Government indorsed the policy advocated by Mr. BRIGHT, to the effect that the people must be placed in possession of the land in Ireland in greater numbers. He said the present uncertainty as to the position of the Government on the land question was injurious. Earl GRANVILLE, in reply, said he must decline to open the question. A bill on the subject would be introduced at the next session of Parliament. He assured the House that the Government would maintain the rights of property.

The House of Commons has finished the consideration of the Irish Church bill in committee.

The Mayor of Cork and the Town Council.

Cork, Friday, May 7.

The Town Council to-day adopted a protest against the bill introduced in the House of Commons disabling Mr. O'SULLIVAN, the present Mayor of the city, from performing the functions of a Magistrate. They also resolved to engage counsel to oppose the bill. Mr. O'SULLIVAN is announced as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons from Yonghal.

Robberies of Arms by Supposed Fenians—Several Arrests.

LONDON, Friday, May 7.

There have been several heavy robberies of arms, ammunition, &c., in various parts of Ireland during the past few days. At Belfast a large quantity of arms was stolen last evening. Five persons were arrested this morning on suspicion. Dispatches from Cork mention the perpetration of similar outrages. There seems to be no doubt that the culprits belong, in every instance, to the Fenian organization. The Police have been ordered to exercise unusual vigilance.

The Chester Races.

LONDON, Friday, May 7.

Among the races at Chester to-day were the following: The Steward's Cup, of 200 sovereigns in specie, added to a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each, the second to receive twenty sovereigns out of the stakes; three years old, 86 pounds; four, 121 pounds; five, 126 pounds; six and aged, 131 pounds; penalties and allowances; six to start or half the added money only given; one mile and a quarter; twenty subscribers. This race was reduced to a match between Lord CALTHORPE'S b. h. *Knight of the Garter*, five years, by *Prime Minister* out of *Rose Bonbeur*, and Mr. F. H. TAYLOR'S b. f. *Breakwater*, 4 years, by *Sunbeat* out of *Vapor*, and was won by the former. The Radnanton stakes of 100 sovereigns each with 100 sovereigns added for 2 years old colts, 122 pounds, fillies and geldings 118 pounds, penalties and allowances; half a mile; sixteen subscribers.

Mr. Merry's ch. c. by Macgyve out of Symmetry.....1
Prince D. Colonna's br. f. Beaudesert, by Lecturer out of Hirondelle.....2
Mr. T. Stevens' b. c. Minus, by Orlando, out of Mary Queen.....3

Pool 3 to 1 against the winner, 2 to 1 against Beaudesert, and 6 to 1 against Minus.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Meeting of the Repeal Leagues at Halifax—Navigation Opened on the Ottawa River—Movements of Troops at Quebec.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, May 7.

A special meeting of the Repeal League was held last night, and much diversity of opinion prevailed. One member read a paper on annexation, but no motion was made on the subject. A member of the Government, who was present, denied that it was intended to accept the situation. It was resolved that a convention of delegates from the various Leagues in the Province be held at an early day.

QUEBEC, Canada, Friday, May 7.

Her Majesty's troop ship *Crocodile*, conveying a large number of discharged dock-yard laborers, sent out to Canada by the British Government, arrived here last night. She will sail again on Sunday for England, with a portion of the troops ordered for England. Her consort, the *Serapis*, is expected shortly with another load of emigrants.

Mr. D. D. YOUNG, President of the Quebec Bank, is dead.

OTTAWA, Canada, Friday, May 7.

Navigation on the Ottawa River fairly opened within the past week. Over $2,000,000 worth of lumber have passed the Rideau locks for Whitehall and Burlington markets.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Rumored Coolie Conspiracy at Honolulu—Narrow Escape of the King.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 6.

Honolulu advices to April 29 have been received. There was considerable excitement and alarm among the people of Honolulu, owing to a rumor of a conspiracy among the coolies to murder and plunder their employers. Preparations for resistance had been made in case of an uprising.

His Majesty the KING had a narrow escape from death by the falling of a cocoanut, while walking in a grove at his country seat.

The necessary fixtures for light-houses at Honolulu and Hilo, and several other ports, have arrived at Honolulu.

A high chief of the ancient Hawaii race died suddenly at Hilo, and was buried at Honolulu with honors.

There are complaints of a limited business among the sperm whalers of the present season's catch.

The Nashville Blood-Horse Association.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, May 7.

The first race to-day over the course of the Nashville Blood-horse Association was for the Association Purse, $400; two-mile heats, for all ages. The following is a summary:

Loud & Jackson's ch. c. Dick Jackson, by Revenue, dam Victoria by Margrave, 4 years old... 1 1
A. Buford's ch. f. Coquette, by Lexington, dam Susan Harris, by Revenue, 4 years old..... 2 2
Time—2:21¼; 2:23¼.

The second race—for a purse of $400, mile heats, three in five, for all ages—was won by R. B. CHEATHAM'S b. f. *Lizzie Tomlinson*, 3 years, by *Rogers*, dam by *Ambassador*, distancing E. T. CRAIG'S ch. c. *Donovan*, 4 years, by *Bulletin*, dam by *Ambassador*. Time—1:46¾.

The third race was for a purse of $100—$75 to first, $25 to second—mile heats. The following is a summary:

Gordon Graves's b. h. Crystal, 4 years old, by Aviaiscis, dam by Childe Harold.....1 1
J. McMahon's ch. m. Vista, by Jack Malone, dam by Wagner.....2 2
Henry Van Lloyd's br. g., 5 years old, by Captain Scott, dam by Sovereign.....3 3
Time—1:51¾, 1:53¾.

The Missing Adams Express Agent, of Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, May 7.

A gentleman who has just returned to this city, from Europe, reports that he saw EDWIN R. COLTON, the missing Adams Express agent, of this city, in London, on the 20th and 21st of April. He had several hours' conversation with COLTON, and learned from him his adventures since leaving New-York in December, 1867. COLTON sailed from New-York for England the day after his disappearance, and has been at sea most of the time since. The gentleman who makes this statement is an old acquaintance of COLTON, and there is no mistake as to his identity.

A Wonderful Hail-Storm in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 7.

A letter from Anna, Union County, Illinois, says that the place was visited by a fearful hail-storm last evening. The hail-stones measured from one to two and a half inches in diameter, and not a few were as large as a man's fist; the ground was covered in some places two feet deep. Fruit has been almost entirely destroyed. Strawberries were just beginning to ripen, with excellent prospects, but now there will not be half a crop. Nearly all the peaches were knocked off the trees. How far the storm extended is unknown.

The McCoole-Allen Match.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 7.

It is announced that TOM ALLEN, the pugilist, after witnessing the deposit of the second $500 in his match between him and MCCOOLE to-night, will leave for Cincinnati to-morrow morning, where he will go into training. MCCOOLE, it is said, has reduced himself twenty pounds in the past three weeks, and is in good condition and doing well. It is not expected he will get below 200 pounds; he now weighs 223. Bets are made at $100 to $75 on MCCOOLE.

Drowning of Three Massachusetts Fishermen.

BOSTON, Friday, May 7.

JONATHAN M. CRANE, master, and WILLIAM FORTER and THOMAS H. GREGORY, hands of the fishing schooner *Aladdin*, of Marblehead, were drowned April 17, by the upsetting of a dory, while engaged in drawing their trawl off the Grand Banks.

Connecticut Legislature—Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, May 7.

The Senate ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to-day by a vote of 12 Republicans to 5 Democrats. Two Republicans and two Democrats were absent. Both Houses, after the announcement of Committees, adjourned until Friday next.

Mining Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 6.

The Hale & Norcross Mining Company have declared a dividend of $6 per share, payable on the 10th inst. Assessments have been levied by the Belcher Company for $5 per share, delinquent June 5; by the Confidence Company for $20 per share, delinquent June 9.

Massachusetts Legislature—Rejection of the Liquor Bill.

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, May 7.

The Senate has refused the Prohibitory Liquor bill a third reading, by a vote of 18 to 21. The opposition was composed of those who favor a stringent License law, and ultra-prohibitionists, who object to concessions made in the defeated bill.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 7.—The locomotive *Franklin*, on the Hudson and Boston Railroad, exploded this afternoon, owing to a flaw in the iron near the fire-box, while drawing a heavy freight train of seventeen cars up the heavy grade between Mellenville and Ghent. No damage was done, except to the locomotive. It was of Springfield manufacture, and had been in use only about one year.

OMAHA, May 7.—A heavy storm is raging on the Plains west of this place. The telegraph lines to Montana, however, are working well.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—A bold attempt was made to assassinate a policeman on his beat at 1 o'clock this morning. MATT MCCARTY, a desperado, who has often been before the Courts for assault and battery, stole up behind Officer BENNETT, at the corner of Fifth and Vine streets, placed a four-shooter within two inches of his head and snapped twice without discharging it. BENNETT collared the man, knocked him down with a mace, and got in two more blows. Two by-standers interfered and prevented a fatal result. MCCARTY was badly shaugh not mortally wounded about the head. He was taken to the station-house and a charge of attempting to assassinate lodged against him.

DETROIT, Mich., May 7.—Private advices report the arrival at Marquette of the steamer *Northern Light*, from Detroit. The Lake Superior route is now clear, the ice having left the various harbors.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Major-General HANCOCK and family, accompanied by Captain J. S. WEARTON, arrived in this city this evening.

The German Dispensary.

This Institution, which is located in Third-street, during the past two months expended $2,162 in aid of patients applying there for medical treatment. The contributions by different German societies and private individuals during that period, amounted to $2,522, inclusive of a donation of $600 by the State. The Institute is a source of great relief to poor Germans requiring medical treatment.

CUBA.

The Movements in This City—Action of General Barlow.

Recruiting for a Cuban Regiment Reported Begun.

Dispatch from the Revolutionary Headquarters.

Late News from Cuba by Mail and Telegraph.

No fresh revelations were made yesterday about the much-talked of expedition from this City to Cuba. Marshal BARLOW preserves strict silence in regard to any instructions from Washington, although it is announced by telegraph that Secretary FISH sent him a dispatch advising him to use every precaution to prevent the departure of an expedition to Cuba from this port. He is believed to have mailed an official communication to the State Department containing information of the expedition as obtained from the newspapers and private sources, and asking for orders for his guidance in the matter. These are now understood to be now on their way from Washington. On Thursday the Marshal was visited by General ADAM BADEAU, late Secretary to the President, but whether he brought him any instructions was not ascertained. Last evening it was currently reported that a new regiment 1,000 strong was being raised, to be commanded by Colonel JAMES KERRIGAN, who was formerly conspicuously known as a Sixth Ward politician, and who participated in the late war, besides being a member of Congress in 1861. He is regarded as a daring and adventurous man, and has unusual facilities for recruiting men among the rougher class of citizens. It is not considered improbable that he is ready to engage in the Cuban cause. A small number of printers and others, who are said to have enlisted in his enterprise, left Printing House-square early last evening, and went to a drill-room in the upper part of Broadway, whose existence has not been publicly disclosed, where they were taught in the manual of arms, with which some of the men were already acquainted. Several Cuban ladies were expected to be present to encourage them in their desire to fight for Cuba. The drills are thought to be of nightly occurrence, and have been called to the attention of the Spanish Consul, who is supposed to have detectives on the *qui vive* for new developments concerning the revolutionary movement in this City. We have received from F. J. BASORA, Secretary of the Republican Junta, the following extract from an official dispatch from the headquarters of the Cuban revolution:

"When Bayamo fell into the hands of the patriots, the garrison of that place capitulated and bound themselves never to take up arms against the Cubans. These same soldiers and their officers, regardless of the oath given at that time, and of the kind treatment they received, have, by degrees, all returned to the enemy's ranks, and are U-Jay remarkable for their spirit of destructiveness and their hate of everything cubiro. Therefore, does the act of leniency which the liberators have heretofore adopted meet in this case, as in all others, with inevitable treachery, the General-in-Chief of the Cuban Liberating army, CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES, made to the President of the Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico, established in the City of New-York, a dispatch addressed to General DOMINGO DULCE, threatening to enforce the decree of reprisals already issued under date of the 6th of February, 1869, from the application of which he has thus far, for the sake of humanity, refrained."

The Cuban Ladies' Fair—Lecture by Du Chaillu.

The fair in aid of the Cuban cause at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, is progressing under very encouraging circumstances. Varied and interesting attractions are nightly offered for the entertainment of visitors, which make the fair well worth attending. It is a spirited enterprise, and has enlisted the sympathy of a number of prominent American and Cuban families, and its management is intrusted to several beautiful and accomplished ladies, who are conducting it with great *éclat*. Last evening DU CHAILLU was the most conspicuous attraction, he having volunteered to deliver his lecture on "Explorations in Africa" for the benefit of the fair. There was an ample assemblage to hear him. He gave a vivid and thrilling account of his perilous adventures in Equatorial Africa, of his encounters with the dreaded gorilla and of the savages of that barbarous country.

REPORTS FROM CUBA.

The steamship *Eagle*, from Havana, May 1, *via* Nassau, N. P., reached this port last evening. We are indebted to the purser for the prompt delivery of our letters and files of newspapers.

Review of the Situation—The Havana of the Island—An Infamous Proclamation—Blockade Runners and Pirates—War News—Matters at Santiago.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 1, 1869.

"The rebellion is conquered!" "It is now writhing in the agony of its death throes, and nothing remains but to firmly establish a durable peace, and with it a veritable respect for the Government of the nation which has bequeathed religion, language and civilization to an entire Continent." Such are the bombastic announcements with which the Havana Press, devoted with all the blind zeal of fanaticism, to the maintenance of Spanish authority in the Provinces which are still hers in America, and which promise at no distant day, in spite of the seeming present *status*, to finally liberate themselves from the intolerable yoke which the bigotry, avarice and narrow-minded policy of Spain has rivetted so firmly on their necks.

Accepting the assertions of a partisan Press as true in the main, the question naturally arises as to whether the inhabitants of the province of Cuba will be accorded those liberties and immunities which the enlightened spirit of the age demands, and the true interests of civilization and progress so loudly call for. Whether the Spanish Government will profit by the lessons which the experiences of this revolution has taught her, and by the application of just and liberal laws will recognize in the Cubans something else than a people whose sole political rights have heretofore consisted in a blind obedience to the mandates of the military satrapy who have governed her, and the delectable pleasure of contributing (without any representation whatsoever) enormous taxes to the perfidiously depleted treasury of old Spain. The consideration of the future policy of the latter country toward this, its richest province, calls forth a great many conjectures, and as its status in the future depends upon the virtue, justice and stability of the Government of PRIM & Co., much of that so confidently predicted by the pseudo political economists of Cuba (for be it known that there is a mythical academy of political science and civil government here) will be contracted by coming events.

THE HAYNAU OF CUBA.

This remarkable personage, who is of Falstaffian proportions in form and figure, possesses traits of character in the blustering line which remind one now and again of honest old Jack as portrayed by the great master. A short time ago when all Spanish newspaperdom was surfeiting the intelligent public with lugubrious accounts of the "situation" in the East, and news from Count VALMASEDA was looked for with been anxiety, fears were expressed in timid whisperings for his safety, but the corpulent old hero of Napoleonic proclamations put all fears at rest by appearing before the blackened ruins of Bayamo, with loss of a few men and a little baggage. The valiant defenders of the Banner of Castile were then somewhat scarce in the "East," and the rebels felt as safe on a grand foraging expedition. Loud were the appeals of the illustrious Count for speedy reinforcements, and frequent were the issues of amnesty proclamations, done up in the most attractive style known to art. The ultra Spaniards rubbed their eyes in astonishment; the newspapers published two-column articles deprecating such a waste of clemency. The Press became indignant, and the lachrymose *Diario de la Marina* wept abundantly over the possible effects of such ill-timed generosity on the part of BLAS DE VILLALS, while the irrepressible volunteers swore more loudly than the "Army in Flanders," and declared the Count demented and a traitor to the country for offering pardon to the misguided adherents to the cause of Cuban independence. The latter, for reasons of State, or, perhaps, actuated by a feeling of generosity and regard for the character of the Count, refused to avail themselves of his amnesty, and continued their forays with increased vigor. The Count's position was critical; unable to advance for lack of sufficient troops, and his offer of pardon unappreciated by the rebels, he displayed considerable generalship by remaining quiescent, and recognizing, doubtless, in his particular case the truth of the old adage that the pen is mightier than the sword, he took to writing heroic proclamations. Troops meanwhile arrived from Spain. Count VALMASEDA was once more able to assume the offensive. With artillery, infantry and well-equipped cavalry, he took the field against a *semadie* force unprovided with artillery and armed in the most wretched manner. They, finding how futile was the attempt to cope with the mobilized army of the Count, adopted the only mode of warfare promising them the slightest chance of success—the guerrilla mode. Count VALMASEDA, strong in the consciousness of his superiority, and indignant, doubtless, that the rebels should refuse a battle on his own terms, communed with himself at once. The result of his communings is given below in the following infamous proclamation:

INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTRY: The reinforcements I was waiting for have already arrived. With them I am going to afford protection to the good, and to chastise those who are still rebellious against the Government of the Metropolis.

You know that I have pardoned those who, with arms in their hands, have combatted us; you are aware that your wives, mothers and sisters have obtained from me a protection refused by yourselves and wondered at by them; you are aware also that many of those pardoned have again turned against me. In view of these excesses of such ingratitude and of so much villainy, it is no longer possible that I can be the man of yesterday; a lying neutrality no longer suffices; he who is not with me is against me, and in order that my soldiers may know how to distinguish you, listen to the orders of which they are the bearers.

Every man, from the age of fifteen upward, who may be found absent from his his home, that cannot give a justifiable reason for having so absented himself, will be shot.

All villages found uninhabited will be burned by the troops.

All settlements where a white cloth is not displayed in form of a flag to signify that its inhabitants desire peace will be burned to ashes. The *women* who may not be found in their respective dwellings or in those of their friends, will be *concentrated in the towns of Piguani or Bayamo*, where their maintenance will be provided for; those who do not comply with this order will be *carried thither by force*.

These commands will first take effect from the 14th of the present month. (Signed)

THE COUNT OF VALMASEDA.

BAYAMO, April 4, 1869.

This proclamation of Count VALMASEDA, although, as will be seen from glancing at the date, promulgated on the 4th instant, did not make its appearance in Havana until three days ago, and as its provisions were to take effect on the 14th, they already have really been in effect sixteen days. I am unable to give you, however, the statistics of the murders committed or of the dwellings, towns and villages burned in compliance with this infamous proclamation. They are doubtless numerous, as the Spanish soldier possesses the most savage instincts when thoroughly aroused, and as the killing of ignorant *guajiros*, and the burning of their dwellings will form for them amusements of no ordinary kind. An impartial observer allied to the interests of neither faction, in criticising this last proclamation of the Commanding General of the Eastern Department, cannot but blush for humanity, and indignantly condemn the brutal feeling that prompted its promulgation. So fire and sword are to be the order of the day in Cuba, no one can doubt that two hostile factions having for their avowed object, the destruction of the country accordingly will succeed in their common purpose. In those districts not yet affected by the revolution lists of supposed contumacious persons, some are being silently, but rapidly made out and the confiscation provided for in Gen. DULCE'S decree is being silently, but rapidly carried into effect. Those Cubans who, without patriotism or common honesty enough to come out boldly and declare themselves with the cause of Cuban liberty and independence are now with rare perfidy veering round and becoming staunch supporters of the Government. Contemptible alike to their friends whom they have betrayed, and to their enemies whom they have cajoled, (but not blinded) whatever may be the fate of the rebellion, their names will be held in just execration by all true lovers of honor, principle, and patriotism.

WAR NEWS.

The *Diario* says the revolution is over; the *Prensa* says it is not; the *Voz de Cuba* wants more troops and severer measures, and the revolutionists are confident that they can stand it longer than the Spaniards, and will eventually wear them out. The brave and heroic Trinidad volunteers whipped the insurgents in a most terrible and decisive manner, *vide* the *Diario*, the *Prensa*, the *Voz*, and every Spaniard. They were scattered, dispersed, demoralized, and in open flight, two weeks ago, but, nevertheless, they are in every nook and corner of the jurisdiction of Trinidad, fighting troops, volunteers and everything else they come across, and making them seek shelter in the towns. The Governor of Trinidad is imitating the example of VALMASEDA and a certain similarity of style in one of his proclamations. It appears that there is a regular plan to make all suspected persons come into the cities, his proclamation stating that all persons not actually needed and employed on the plantations shall come to Trinidad either *voluntarily* or be br

OUR WORKING CLASSES.

The Strength of the Trades' Unions—Better Means than "Strikes" to be Had by the Laborers—The Land and Building Societies—How they Operate—The Eight-Hour Argument of the Laborers.

We reproduce, for greater convenience in further considering the subject, the consolidation of the tables lately published, showing the strength of the various trade organizations of this City.

Trades.	No. of men in Unions	Per cent. increase of wages	Result.
I. Building trades	15,525	26	$2,007,150
II. House furnishing	11,267	23	1,294,205
III. Clothing trades	6,970	75	3,271,900
IV. Printing and publishing trades	3,000	37	1,220,000
V. Miscellaneous trades	22,448	28	3,951,600
Total	59,000	70	$10,132,000

Additional and later information adds to the total of bank account, without altering the proportions, men, money and percentage of wages, and for our purpose the present table uncorrected in detail will be sufficient.

The fact which will strike the casual reader most forcibly in this table is that the more complete the organization and the greater the strength of the unions, the larger the bank account and the proportionate increase of wages of 1869 over those of 1860. It is evident that with the trades, as with nations and individuals, there is strength in union; and it is also true, as we have before shown, that in strikes as in other wars it is the weakest who goes to the wall. The table is another proof of the argument already elaborated in these columns that the main power of the mechanics of this country lies in their trades' unions.

It must be remembered, in further considering the subject, that the sums held in their corporate capacity do not represent the total sum controlled by the unions, but simply the difference between the receipts and the expenditures of a corporation actively engaged in supporting indigent members or in supporting strikes. Thus, for instance, the Typographical Union, which is the largest and wealthiest of the trades' organizations, shows, in the detailed tables, no bank account just at this time, because it has spent about $14,000 lately in sustaining a long strike, not yet closed. The actual strength of the unions in money is probably several times larger than the sum named. In an emergency, if one could count in which all the unions could become mutually interested, the 58,000 members of the various unions in this City could raise at once $500,000.

Even this does not fully represent their moneyed power, because they could raise an equal sum more than once and in the course of the year, as they do when it is wanted, for instance, for "strikes," as they occur, or as they might do for better purposes, as they present themselves in favorable opportunities for cooperation. Besides their weekly wages, on which to draw as a fund, the working classes of this City have in our savings banks, for the want of better places of deposit, in building associations on the English, or banks on the German cooperative plan, a very large sum of money, available at short notice for any industrial enterprise. In 1860 there were in this City eighteen savings banks, in which 196,997 depositors had deposited an aggregate amount of $43,410,088. In 1868 we had twenty-eight savings banks in, which 307,192 depositors had laid away $85,674,849. This was an increase in eight years of ten banks, (fifty per cent.;) 110,195 depositors, (about sixty-five per cent.,) and deposits $43,164,960, (nearly 100 per cent.) One bank alone, the Sixpenny Savings, had in 1860, 5,569 depositors and $146,204 deposits; in 1865, (December,) 34,763 depositors and $620,000 deposits, and on the 1st of January, 1869, it had 40,021 depositors and $1,050,204 deposits. Our working classes have never, and do not yet understand their own value, or the value of their own money in its monetary sense. With the proceeds of their labor combined, they ought to be the manufacturing capitalists of America. But in this, as in everything else, even to the purchase of their daily supplies of food, they submit to the exactions and dictation of the middle-men. The real producer of wares is kept as far from the purchaser as the consumer is from the producer of provisions.

We have presented these figures less to reinforce our previous statements as to the strength of the unions, than to suggest, in the interest of the working classes, that there are better ways of investing the available capital than in "strikes." With the sums which they have in bank, in corporate and individual capacities, properly combined and utilized and directed, what might they not accomplish for themselves? There are more effective means of regulating wages than by "strikes," and they are means which have the additional advantage also of being highly remunerative. Those means now urging themselves on the attention of all intelligent laboring men are:

1. Cooperative establishments.
2. Cooperative building associations.
3. Cooperative banks.

The first means look to the wise investment and the extensive employment of capital in small sums; the last two to the judicious expenditure or remunerative saving of incomes. We have before given some account of the cooperative movement in this country among printers, ironmoulders and others, and have no new information or arguments to offer on that point. The TIMES of April 26 contained a full, clear and interesting account of the German cooperative banks organized by Herr SCHULZER DELITSCH. Our present purpose is to give a brief account of the English land and building associations, illustrating their operation and benefits. There are several of these societies already existing in this City and in active and successful operation. Their operations, like those of the English, are based on the fact that tenants pay to landlords a much larger sum under the name of rent for ground and house leases than the ordinary interest upon the sum which would buy the house and ground. By becoming a member of one of these building societies, the principal paid by the society for the ground and house is paid off by the member at long or short intervals in the form of rent. There are at this time no less than 700 of these building societies in the City of London, engaged in buying and building in the suburbs of that city. Whole estates of impoverished noblemen are sometimes bought by a single company. The "Good Luck Freehold Land Society" owns several such estates, which are being disposed of in building lots to members by allotment.

The shares of the Good Luck Freehold Land Society are fixed at $200—say $200 in gold. They are payable either in one sum at the time of subscription, or by installments of not less than three shillings (78 cents) per month, on which he is allowed 5 per cent. interest.

Having become a member of the Society, he comes in for his chance of an allotment. Paid-up shares, of course, have the preference of choice and priority of occupation; the others are allotted by rotation or ballot. The building lots are valued at so many shares, and when the whole amount of these is paid up the land passes into the possession of the shareholder; but he may build on them at any time after the allotment, even if he has paid no more than the first shilling which makes him a member. All the shares belonging to this and other London societies are in the neighborhood of London, their value is highly speculative. Railways are running in every direction, and these plots may stand in the way, and may, consequently, at any moment be doubled in value. With this view, many of the shares of the Good Luck Society are held by speculators. The shares, however, are confined, as far as possible, to their legitimate object of furnishing plots for poor men to build upon.

Having thus secured his ground, but having nothing with which to build his house, the workingman also becomes a member of the "Good Luck Permanent Benefit Building Society," which, on the same plan, either builds his house or lends him money to do it himself, charging him, however, 1½ per cent. for his money. The shares of the Building Society are $40 or $100 each; the entrance fee 2s. 6d., (60c.,) and the monthly repayments or installments of the loan 2s. 6d., or $1 60. Immediately on making the first payment he becomes a member, and if he wishes to buy the house he is living in, or any other, or to have one erected on his own land, he must enter his name in the ballot and take his chances of getting the advance at once with the other members. If, however, he fail in this, he can "register for the advance," as it is termed, and at the expiration of six months the Society will lend the amount required without further trouble; or he may purchase the right to an advance, at a premium, from another member who has been lucky enough to obtain one.

In their circulars the "Good Luck" managers furnish tables, in the style of the insurance companies, showing the operations of loans. One of these before us supposes a workman to be living in a house worth $600 ($1,500) on leased ground, for which he pays the heavy rent of $48, ($120.) In order to secure it the member would be required to hold six shares. The payments, etc., would then be, supposing further, that the arrangement is for twelve years, as follows, the pounds and shillings being given in dollars and cents for greater convenience:

Yearly subscription and interest on one share	$21 44
Number of shares held	6
	$128 64
Add for ground rent	25 00
Gross yearly payment	$153 64
For twelve years	$1,843 68
Deduct twelve years' rent at $120	1,440 00
Total cost of house	$403 68

If the member is not able to pay $153 64 annually in liquidation of the sum, the time may be extended to twenty-one years, and the following table represents the operation of the loan:

Yearly rent of house	$120 00
Number of years	21
Total amount of rent	$2,475 00
Yearly subscription and interest for one share	$21 44
Number of shares	6
	$128 64
Ground rent	25 00
Gross yearly payments	$153 64
For 21 years	$3,400 22
Clear gain, after paying principal, interest and ground rent	$924 22
Add to this the value of the house	1,000 00
And we have, as the total profit of the transaction, the sum of	$1,924 22

In the event of the failure to make the payments regularly, provision is made to relieve the member temporarily. Of course, if the failure to pay continues, the shares would have to be sold, to refund the Society for advances made by it. Also, provision is made in case of the death of a member before the mortgage of the Society is paid off. This provision takes the form of assurance, and is a prominent feature of the plan. By a trifling monthly payment the member may provide against such a contingency by means of what is called a "guarantee annuity policy," which provides the sum wanting to pay of the mortgage at any moment the member may die short of that period. By taking this precaution, the member may assure to his wife and family the possession of his house the next moment; in fact, after he has paid his first installment and the insurance.

It is through the operations of these and other cooperative organizations that the workingmen can soonest secure their independence and the trades unions best employ their funds. They answer indirectly the same end that strikes do, and are remunerative, while strikes are expensive; these are the cheap and peaceful, strikes are the extravagant and warlike methods of attaining the end really aimed at—independence. By the employment of these wiser means the great majority of our workingmen might become their own employers and capitalists. They might become possessors of real estate, build their own houses, and live in them without fear of being turned out when May day comes round. They might establish savings banks for themselves; might in a thousand ways become owners of property or business, and be interested in making money otherwise than by the daily labor of their hands. Why, then, don't they do it or undertake to do it? Certainly not for want of intelligence. Is it not lack of confidence in each other. As all cannot be managers, there is a feeling of distrust in the breast of each against his fellow. And this feeling keeps workingmen within the grasp of their employers more than any other cause.

THE EIGHT-HOUR ARGUMENT.

The next most important question agitating the working classes is the restriction of the hours of labor. The workingmen who are leading the movement in this City put forward some strong and cogent reasons, not the least important of which is that long hours of labor are opposed to the interests of property holders in the vicinity of New-York on the ground that it prevents laborers from living at a distance from the centre of labor. The enforcement of the eight-hour system is also demanded as a sanitary measure. "Crowding into tenement-houses," they urge, "must necessarily follow long hours and small wages, and these will always produce crime and disease, and materially increase the burdens of the tax-payers. The annual reports of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction show that there is a lack of accommodation in the institutions under their charge for the pauper and criminal class, and they call for additional room. The Governor of this State has likewise recently suggested to the Legislature the necessity and propriety of creating another State Prison. And a similar state of things exists in Great Britain and on the Continent. It must always be so as long as men are treated like beasts of burden and not as intelligent human beings. But with shorter hours men could accomplish more labor and do it more intelligently, because of the increased rest and recuperation of the physical and mental powers. They could get out into the pure air of the country and away from those living prisons in which they spend their days, and months, and years now, and they should at the same time escape the many snares and temptations that beset their pathways here. Their children could be brought up pure and virtuous, and New-York and every other large city would be greatly the gainer. While all the criminals come not from the working classes, a very large proportion of them do, and nearly all the paupers belong thereto. But the application of science to all conditions of labor and the progress of invention give ample security that productive industry cannot possibly suffer by shortening the hours of toil. It will not be disputed that more work can be accomplished now in ten hours than could be done twenty-five or fifty years ago, working as was the custom then, from sunrise till sunset. Every year mind is gaining new victories over matter, and there is no good reason for doubting that, with the same degree of progress in the future as in the past, a time will come, and that soon, when men shall have little else to do, in productive industry at least, than to guide the forces of nature which they have controlled to do their bidding. Then a man will be more precious than gold, even than the golden wedge of Ophir. Every year is adding to the value of men, and of workingmen in particular; and the last decade has increased their worth more than a thousand fold, not only here but throughout the world."

The evils which naturally result from an overcrowded market cannot be remedied by "strikes," and to this feature attention is also being directed. The law of supply and demand will always, to a great extent, determine the rates of wages to be paid for any particular class of work. One way in which an equilibrium can be maintained in the labor market in this and other large centres is for workingmen to organize labor bureaus among themselves, as their brethren in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe have done. Such a bureau might be easily maintained among such trades as have national unions, as for instance the hatters, cigar makers, iron-moulders, machinists and blacksmiths, carpenters, printers, shoemakers, and others. It need not involve any additional expense, or, if any, very little. In these national unions named, each local Secretary is required to correspond with the General Secretary, and to furnish him with the condition of their respective unions and the state of trade in each locality. The General Secretary then issues a monthly or quarterly report containing this information, which is sent to members all over the country. Now, if this officer or the President of the National Union was authorized to transfer members of their craft from one locality to another, according to the fluctuations of trade and the demand for labor, very much of the misery now charged to glutted labor markets might be avoided.

It will perhaps be objected here that men of families cannot so readily pull up stakes and travel at the bidding of any society. But there are hundreds of unmarried men in every trade organization who have no special ties to bind them to one place more than another. But there need be very little inconvenience produced by the adoption of such a system if the mechanics will forward the constantly arriving emigrant artisans to fields of labor less stocked than this, and where their services will be remunerated. It is this surplus from Europe that affects trade here so much and so unfavorably, rather than the natural increase of "home-made" mechanics. It is but natural that employers should seek and accept the cheapest labor they can get, and it is equally natural and just for mechanics to strive for the highest sum which their labor will bring in the market. Singly and alone individual workmen can never hope to succeed in a trial of strength and endurance with individual employers. Trade unions may do better, but they, too, must fail in nine cases out of ten in a contest against organized capital. Both parties are sure to be injured, and the poor man, being the least prepared, suffers most. The game is a losing one for all the players. Society is so constituted that "if one member suffers, all the members suffer with it."

The Recent Homicide at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 1.

From persons who were present at Charlotte Court-house on Monday we gather the following particulars of a most lamentable homicide which occurred there on that day, resulting in the death of JOE HOLMES, a colored man, well known to our readers as a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention. Early in the morning Mr. JOHN MARSHALL, Jr., met a colored man named MINNIE, who was formerly a slave of Captain GILLIAM, and asked him if he was the man who attempted his life some time ago. The negro, without making any reply to the question, immediately raised his shotgun as if to strike MARSHALL, who drew his pistol. The negro then took to his heels, and was pursued by MARSHALL and some of his friends, and it was rumored during the day that he had been killed by them.

Such, however, was not the fact, for he was alive and well and at his work yesterday. About 2:30 o'clock on Monday, while the rumor was rife, the question of arresting MARSHALL was agitated, and HOLMES made himself very officious in regard to it. MARSHALL spoke to him about it, and he made some insulting reply, when Mr. BOTTS, a friend of young MARSHALL, struck him with a stick. HOLMES then drew, or attempted to draw, his pistol, when he was fired at by some unknown party. HOLMES immediately retreated, and, when near the Court-house door, turned and fired at the young man, when several shots were fired at him, only one taking effect. HOLMES had strength enough left to walk to the Court-house, and fell dead.

The deceased was a prominent member of the late Constitutional Convention, prominent rather from the merriment he created on rising to speak than from any participation in the serious work of the body. He was good-natured, polite, and a great favorite with the reporters, to whom he was specially courteous, and whose daily appearance he always greeted with a broad laugh. The nearest we ever knew of him to come to a quarrel was a laughable row with Dr. BAYNE over the disputed ownership of a law book. Joe's death will be regretted by all who knew him in the Convention, and by those who have laughed over him in the Humors of Reconstructions, where he figured as the "great fire-eater."

ORGAN-PLAYING BY ELECTRICITY.

Curious and Ingenious Invention—Probable Revolution in Church-Organ Playing.

There is an exhibition at the factory of Messrs. HALL, LABAUGH & Co., No. 8 Bedford-street, in this City, an invention which bids fair to come into general use among church organists. The matter we refer to is an electro-organ action, by the use of which the performer may play the instrument with precision, though he be seated one, two, or three hundred feet therefrom. It is found that the effects heretofore had to his manipulations of the organ, the principle on which the operation is based being similar to that of the telegraph. The inventor is Mr. HILBURN L. BOOSENELT, of this City, a practical organ builder, and an excellent musician. The invention consists in using electric power in such a manner that the valves in the pipes of the instrument are opened and closed at will by the organist. A common key-board is used by the performer, and this may be placed in any position and as far from the instrument as is desirable. Surmounting the key-board, and just back of the ivory plating on the keys, is a small trough, not more than three-quarters of an inch in width, running across the whole and partially filled with quicksilver. Each key has a small wire firmly screwed on to the back of it, just outside the pivot on which it works when pressed down in playing. The act of pressing down the key brings the end of this wire, which is arched over the inner side of the trough, into the mercury, where it remains immersed so long as the performer's finger is on the key. The other end of this wire connects with an electric battery; first, however, passing through a magnet in front of each pipe in the instrument corresponding with the keys. When the end of the wire attached to the key is drawn into the quicksilver trough, an electric current is instantly sent to the magnet, which operates upon and opens the valve in the pipe, and sounds the note struck on the key-board just as if the organist were playing after the usual manner. The mercury in the trough, we may remark, is covered over with glycerine, which prevents its being affected by dust or dirt. A small automatic bellows acts upon the pieces of zinc that are immersed in the acid cups to produce the electric magnetic current. This is filled with wind from the regular organ bellows, and closes of its own accord when the instrument is not in use, thus lifting the zinc plates out of the cups, and destroying the electric continuity. The touch of an organ having this improvement affixed to it is no heavier than it would be without it. By a very simple arrangement, an organ having three banks of keys may be played with the same facility as one having a single key-board. Many eminent performers have examined the invention, and speak of it in terms of praise.

ANOTHER TOILER IN TROUBLE

An Intelligence Agent Encounters the Prevailing Prejudice, and is Committed for Trial.

Yesterday it became the duty of the TIMES as a faithful chronicler of current events, to state the untoward fate that had overtaken SAMUEL COX and VAN WAGNER, employment agents, because certain of their customers were so unreasonable as to object to being swindled, and it now devolves upon us to tell how one FRANK CALLMEYER was plunged into a deep sea of troubles in a similar way.

FRANK CALLMEYER has had a checkered life, in the course of which he has done the State some service. Something more than two years ago he flourished in this City as an employment agent, but certain of his practices being decided to be unlawful by the Judges of the law, CALLMEYER was sent to Sing Sing for a two years' term, as a condonement for defrauding the hard-handed sons of toil of their meagre substance by the false pretence of getting them employment. Three months ago the period of FRANK's enforced honesty terminated, and, returning to this City he resumed operations with great vigor. His first step was a most audacious larceny, for, seeking to hide his identity under the shadow of a great name, he established himself again in the employment agency business as Henry Clay & Co., at No. 169 Grand-street.

Yesterday various of his customers poured into the cars of Marshal TOOKER their doleful stories, telling how they had paid this Clay money to obtain situations which they had not got, and thereupon the Marshal of CALLMEYER alias Clay was revoked. Not content with this meagre measure of justice, the complainants went to Justice MANSFIELD, of the Essex Market Police Court, who sent out a posse of officers and promptly produced the enterprising agent in Court. CALLMEYER represented himself as a prosecuted man, for he averred that he had paid all these people their money back and he was not quite sure, but one of them had also obtained a situation. He had endeavored, he plaintively added, to toil honestly through the world, but there was a much prejudice against his business that he was afraid he would be forced to abandon it. The Magistrate admitted the prejudice and as a means of making sure that CALLMEYER, should abandon the business, took six complaints of false pretences against him, on all of which he was held for trial.

The Wilson Perjury Case—The Accused Committed for Trial.

THOMAS EARLY and MARTIN REED, whose arrest on the complaint of Fire Commissioner WILSON has been noticed in the TIMES, were yesterday committed without bail by Justice LEDWITH for trial on a charge of perjury. It appears that REED brought suit against Commissioner WILSON before Judge CURTIS of the Marine Court for $500, which he alleged he had paid to WILSON for a place on the Police force, which the latter had done, and having made oath to this he was corroborated by EARLY. Commissioner WILSON denied that he had ever asked, or been paid or promised any money for the service, and averred that he had never had EARLY on the force, but he had been rejected by the examining surgeon as physically incompetent. A judgment was rendered against WILSON, and the arrest for perjury instantly followed as narrated yesterday.

Another Gar Pickpocket.

CHARLES DEREYSBUSCHER, residing at No. 442 West Thirty-sixth-street, appeared in the Tombs Police Court-room, yesterday, and made affidavit that on Thursday evening he got upon the platform of an Eighth-avenue car, at the corner of Canal-street and West Broadway, when FRENCH ADAMS and two unknown men impeded his progress and jostled him before he could enter the car. DEREYSBUSCHER soon after discovered that his pocket-book, containing a small sum of money, had been abstracted from his pocket-book. As he was looking for his property, DEREYSBUSCHER noticed ADAMS jump off the car and run away, when the victim followed in pursuit and succeeded in capturing him. The prisoner subsequently confessed his guilt upon himself by exclaiming, "I have not got your pocket-book; that's the one who took it," at the same time pointing to a confederate, who immediately made good his escape. ADAMS was arraigned, and, as he had no defence to make, was fully committed for trial. He is a native of New-York, aged 26, and lives in Wooster-street.

THE WARREN-STREET AFFRAY.

Action of the Coroner—Statement of the Wounded Man.

Notice having been sent to the Coroners' office yesterday that OWEN LEARY, the man who was stabbed on Thursday in Warren-street, was in a critical condition, Coroner FLYNN at once proceeded to the New-York Hospital and obtained the ante-mortem statement of the wounded man. The facts attending the affray were fully narrated in these columns yesterday. LEARY professed himself as doubtful of his ultimate recovery, and made the following statement:

"Myself and the prisoner JOHN GALLAGHER were working together in the shoe manufactory of G. C. & T. MORROW at Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-street. About 12 o'clock yesterday, (Thursday,) while I was at my work, the prisoner came over to me and began to speak about women in an immoral way, when I told him to go away; he did not do so but continued his conversation, when I struck him in the face with my fist. The prisoner took a shoe knife which was lying on the bench and stabbed me twice in the abdomen; I fell down, when several of the men in the shop took hold of the prisoner and prevented him from hurting me any further; an officer was called who conveyed me to this Hospital; I recognize the prisoner, JOHN GALLAGHER, as the man who stabbed me."

The case being submitted to a jury they rendered a verdict against GALLAGHER, and he was accordingly committed by the Coroner to the Tombs to await the result of LEARY's wounds.

The Bogus Check Case.

JOHN R. PEACOCK, of No. 38 Beekman-street, made affidavit yesterday before Justice HOGAN, of the Tombs Police Court, stating that on the 22d of March LEWIS M. CREIGHTON had persuaded him to advance $11 25 on a check for that amount, purporting to have been drawn on the Marine National Bank by L. Z. PECK, to the order of the prisoner, and duly indorsed by him. JOHN R. PEACOCK, Jr., testified that on presenting the check at the bank he had been refused payment, as there was no such name as L. Z. PECK on their books. The prisoner denied the charge, but was held for trial in default of bail. He is also accused of other and similar practices, though no complaint has been made as yet.

A Burglar in a Barrel.

PETER SCHULTZ, a porter employed in the store of Messrs. RUNK & ODELL, at No. 326 Washington-street, discovered on Thursday evening as he was closing the place that a man had concealed himself in an empty prune cask on the third floor of the building. The fellow was forthwith placed in the custody of an officer, and after a night's sojourn in the cells was arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs. Mr. WM. RUNK preferred a charge against the prisoner—who gave his name as SAMUEL BAKER—for an attempt to steal a portion of his stock of spices and coffee, and BAKER was accordingly locked up for trial in default of bail. He is a cooper, a native of England, and resides at No. 3 West Twenty-third-street. He denied his guilt, despite the evidence against him.

An Attempt at Self-Destruction.

At about 12:30 P. M. a woman was seen to jump off from the Battery extension wall into the water. Sergeant DOYLE and Patrolmen LAWLER and DOYLE, who were at hand, made all possible haste to rescue her. She was taken on board the police steamer *Metropolitan*, where she was kindly cared for by Mrs. Captain HARTT, who happened to be on board at the time. She gave her name as MARY CARRIGAN—single—about 20 years of age; had been in the country about three years, and resided in New-Jersey. Being without friends, and alone among strangers, she formed the rash design of destroying herself, in which, but for the prompt action of the officers, she would beyond all doubt have succeeded.

Alleged Mutiny and Murder.

The five sailors charged with mutiny and murdering the third mate of the American bark *Jane*, were brought before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday. Their names are PARKER, ROBINSON, LEYTON, CANNING and HARRISON. The examination was postponed to enable the prosecution to bring witnesses from Boston. The account given by one of the prisoners is that a "muss" occurred one night while the bark was lying at anchor in the Straits of Gibraltar. The third mate, a colored man named JOHN W. JONES, was hurt badly. The men took a boat and left the ship, and were subsequently arrested on a Dutch steamer bound for Boston.

The Shoe Robbery.

Detective TULLEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, yesterday produced DOMINICK STRAUSSER, formerly of No. 221 William-street, who had been arrested as another of the receivers of the boots and shoes stolen from HURDY, LEE, No. 748 Broadway, by ABRAHAM GREENWOOD, the errand boy. In this case the detective found the prisoner in possession of goods worth $60, for which he paid $4 50, and STRAUSSER was therefore committed for trial by Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Caught in the Act.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, aged 19, a native of this City, residing at No. 72 New Chambers-street, was on Thursday evening detected in the act of leaving the store of ALONZO D. HAIGHT, at No. 229 Broadway, with $65 worth of cigars. The thief was immediately arrested, and on being brought before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, yesterday morning, confessed his guilt and was remanded for trial at the General Sessions.

Arrest of a Supposed Forger.

Mr. EGBERT VAN EYCK, who goes by the name of Mr. Egbert, and plays the part of *Sebastian* in the "Tempest" at Pike's Opera House, was arrested, Thursday evening, after the play, on a charge that he has forged twelve checks on the United States Treasury, and obtained $1,200. He was brought before a United States Commissioner yesterday morning, and committed for examination in default of $5,000 bail.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 7.

Before Judge Clerke.

RECEIVER TWEED AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—THE SUIT AGAINST THE ROCK ISLAND COMPANY—MOTION TO REMOVE TO THE FEDERAL COURT.

Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., as Receiver, &c. of the Property of the Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. *John F. Tracy and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.*—In this action Mr. Tweed, as receiver of the property of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in this State, or within this jurisdiction, and as such, has heretofore come into this State, brings his action against the Rock Island Company and John F. Tracy, and in his complaint alleges, among other things, that, as he is advised, there are a great number of fraudulent gaga bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and also bonds of the United States Government which have been issued to the latter Company, deposited with defendant, Tracy; that the latter, for the purpose of safe keeping, and with a view to secrete them from plaintiff, has placed them in the safe of the Chicago and Rock Island Company. As receiver, the plaintiff asks the Court to decide that the bonds may be declared to be the property of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; that defendants be adjudged to deliver them to the plaintiff, and that they be restrained from parting with them to any person other than the plaintiff.

The only defendants served are the Chicago and Rock Island Company, who appeared and filed a petition and bond in order to remove the personal suit of Congress in that respect, to have the case removed to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District. The argument of this motion came on to-day.

Mr. Charles Tracy, in behalf of the defendants, urged that the case should be removed under any one of three acts of Congress. He claimed first that the Court should grant the motion in pursuance of the act of 1867; second, that defendants had a right to have the case removed by virtue of the act of 1866, which he claimed was repealed by the act of 1867, and, for the act of Congress passed in 1867, that where a defendant, by reason, where that by reason of prejudice or local influence he is convinced that he will not be able to obtain justice in the State Court, the removal will be granted.

Judge CLERKE said that the statute last referred to is a mere nullity.

Mr. Field, in behalf of the plaintiff, concurred. He said that if the system of legislation on this subject, which had been commenced by the United States Congress, was to be continued, we would have no Federal Courts. It was not true, as was some time alleged, that justice cannot be administered in the State tribunals. Further, he said, there was no conflict between the act of 1866 and that of 1867, and that it was not filed at the time of entering an appearance. Besides, they had put in only a qualified appearance. He thought the motion was clearly merely dilatory.

Mr. Tracy—The truth is that causes in the United States Circuit are reached much quicker than those in the State Courts.

Mr. Field contended that it would be at least five years before this case is reached on the regular calendar, provided it is transferred.

Mr. Tracy, in reply, contended that the petitioner is entitled to an absolute order on the petition being filed and the surety on the bond being accepted. The plaintiff could have brought his suit in the United States Court in the ordinary way. The plaintiff, Tweed, being a citizen of this State, and both defendants being citizens of other States, the Federal Court has original concurrent jurisdiction with the State Court. The plaintiff herein made his election to sue in the State Court the acts of Congress give defendants, in cases like the present, an option to defend in the State Court or to have the cause transferred to the Federal Court.

This proposition was denied by the plaintiff's counsel, who cited several authorities in support of his view. The decision of the Court was reserved.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Field and Sherman; for defendants, Messrs. Charles Tracy and Cornell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 6.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

WHAT CONSTITUTES DELIVERY.

William Moses vs. *George W. Beecher et al.*—During July, 1868, the plaintiff in this action sold to defendants who constitute the firm of Beecher & Carpenter, oil of the value of $1,120 97, cash on delivery. While the oil was being removed from the trucks to the sidewalk in front of defendants' store, and before being removed into the store, it was seized by the sheriff by virtue of an execution against the property of one William E. Van Rensselaer, and thereupon sold under execution in the same position. Plaintiff now sues for the value of the oil, and in opposition the defendants allege title to the oil to have been in Van Rensselaer, and not in plaintiff, and that there was no delivery of the property to them prior to the seizure by the sheriff. There was evidence in the case that the oil was delivered to the defendants, and that a portion of it was unloaded in front of the defendants' store, under the supervision of employees of the defendants, and it was claimed that that had constituted a delivery. The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $641.

Nathaniel Niles, for plaintiff; Edwards and Odell, for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 7.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

MERCHANTS' DEPARTMENT—DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Lewis W. Phillips et al. vs. *Benjamin C. Smith et al.*—In November, 1868, defendants advertised for sale a coalyard which was occupied by them in Brooklyn. The plaintiffs responded to the advertisement and concluded a purchase of the yard, fixtures in the yard, scales, carts, horses and carts, &c., for the sum of $1,350 cash. In the negotiations preceding the purchase plaintiffs claim that the defendants represented to them that the business could be had from year to year for at least four years, by prompt payment of the rent; that the property belonged to Isaac Bain who would not come of age before that time, and on the plaintiffs desiring an interview with the guardian in reference to a renewal of the lease, they were informed by the defendants that he (the guardian) lived somewhere in Mulberry-street, but was then out of town, and that they had authority to give them assurance of a continuance of the lease. On these alleged representations plaintiffs purchased, and found a month subsequently thereafter that the land had not been secured for a renewal of the lease, and of the fact they were informed that he had given no authority to defendants to make the representations had to them in relation to the continuance of the lease, and moreover, that he would require possession of the premises in the 1st of May following. The object of the plaintiffs in purchasing was to carry on the business of selling for the sale of a new kind of coal known as "Connellsville coal," used by blacksmiths and iron-founders, the short time during which they found themselves in operation in the business, they had succeeded in opening it. They therefore disposed of the material purchased from the defendants in the best way they could, abandoned their lease, and now bring suit for damages, amounting to $1,350, with interest, for the fraud, deceit and misrepresentations complained of, including the continuance of the lease. On the defendants' side it was claimed that the parties were in the direct conflict, each backing up his own story by circumstantial facts; and on the question of the value of the property in the yard, were almost equally far apart, the plaintiffs estimating the value of the yard, the scales, carts, horses and harness (both of which died within a week after the sale) at $1,350, while the defendants valued the same animals at $700, and stood by it, and as to the value of the other property, the difference was almost equally great. The whole property sold for $1,350, though the defendants estimated it as fully worth the amount paid, $1,350.

The Judge told the jury that as regards the representations it was purely a question of veracity between the parties, from the decision of which they must not shrink from positive charges of deceit; and with respect to the question of damages, if they found for the plaintiffs, if any, it was for them to form a reasonable estimate between the widely conflicting testimony on both sides.

The jury found in favor of plaintiffs for $1,000.

Ex-Judge Slosson for plaintiffs; E. H. Clark for defendants.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 7.

By Judge Monell.

Leonard Moment vs. Horace Webster et al.; case settled and filed in Clerk's office.

Henry H. Shillingford vs. Charles H. Ross; order signed and filed in Clerk's office.

Mary Ann Mitchell vs. Charles D. Sweny; order signed and filed in Clerk's office.

By Judge McCunn.

Stephen R. Burgess vs. Rufus L. Lord; motion granted and referee appointed.

Edward Moore vs. Patrick Devoy; motion granted with costs.

John Schwarzwalder vs. Samuel Secor et al.; motion granted.

Alfred M. Wakeman et al. vs. State Insurance Company of New-York; motion granted.

William J. Cummings et al. vs. Charles G. Schmpel et al.; motion granted.

Mary J. Higgins vs. M. J. Marchantz; motion granted.

Mary E. Palmer vs. Thomas R. Smith; motion granted and cause referred.

By Judge Jones.

Rebecca Prescott vs. Charles E. Prescott; motion granted and cause referred.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Hogan, Justice.

WAGONER STOLEN.

David J. Howell, of No. 97 Barclay-street, caused the arrest of Charles R. Howell yesterday, on a charge of having, on the 15th of February last, stolen from him a silver watch. The prisoner confessed his guilt and was committed.

James Hutton was also arrested yesterday, and arraigned to answer a charge of having stolen a silver watch from John Mullaghy, of No. 71 Maiden-lane, on the 26th ult. At first he denied admitted the fact he was fully committed for trial.

THE KNIFE.

Henry Mylan, of No. 28 Batavia-street, quarreled yesterday with John Johnson, of No. 284 Front-street, and during the fight which ensued one his opponent over the head with a knife. For this he was arrested, and the Magistrate held him for trial.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

A SECOND EDITION.

Thomas Kidd was committed on the 1st inst. on a charge of burglary upon the premises of James Kinslay, No. 4 West Twenty-second-street, in company with one Joseph. White was arraigned for complicity in the same offence, and was committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A STOLEN WATCH.

Some days since a gold watch and chain valued at $100 were stolen from James Tyler, No. 56 West Thirty-third-street, and were traced to the possession of Bob. Reilly, who, when questioned, confessed he had sold the watch and spent the money. He was committed as a receiver of stolen goods.

Essex Market—Mansfield, Justice.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

Lewis Stemper was arraigned on a charge of burglarious entry upon the premises of Mrs. Quinlan, Charles Hassan, No. 42 Division-street, and the proof adduced was that he had been seen in the store between 12 and 1 o'clock. The accused stated that the premises had lately belonged to him; that he still had some stock in the store, and that still having the genuine keys of the place, he had gone through the store on his way to his sleeping-room in the same building. He was committed for examination.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Manierre.

Twenty-nine patrolmen were on trial yesterday, charged with neglect of duty and improper conduct. The session was very long, and some of the cases developed peculiar characteristics.

HERBERT'S CASE.

The case of Patrolman John Hennessy, of the Forty-third Precinct, charged with unnecessary violence toward James Haggerty while taking him to the Station-house, was continued. The testimony related mainly to what transpired in the station-house subsequent to the arrest. There appear to be three theories in regard to the injuries received by Haggerty: First, that he struck the back of his head when thrown out of the saloon at the corner of Sixth and Thirteenth-streets; second, one witness (Gilboy) swears to seeing the officer strike the prisoner three times on the head about the time the arrest was made; (this is not corroborated by other testimony;) third, that the prisoner fell after being placed in the cell. Sergeant Perry thought he could not have failed to see a wound on the head of the prisoner if any had been received. He had then been in one as the prisoner was brought before him. Sergeant Perry said, when brought before the Board, that, if the prisoner had received a blow, he would have seen it, as the prisoner's hair was cropped very close. He was brought to the Station-house about 9 o'clock in the evening, charged by Hennessy with intoxication. About 4 o'clock A. M. Sergeant Meakin looked into the cell and saw the prisoner sitting in a corner, leaning the a drunken man. A little after 6 o'clock the Doctor reported him dead. The Sergeant then found him sitting in the same position with the exception of his head having fallen over on his breast. At 8 o'clock. There was a small spot of blood on the cell floor. The prisoner at no time complained of injuries. The case was again adjourned for one week.

PATROL REQUIRED BARGEROOM.

Patrolman John Patterson, of the Tenth Precinct, charged with Sergeant W. Conway with improperly requiring a glass of lemonade, produced a bottle of pickled cucumbers as the thing that did the business. He denied having drank any liquor that day. The case was adjourned for one week.

A BITTER ON THE FIRMER-WIFE.

Sergeant Fitzgerald, of the Twentieth Precinct, testified that at about 4 o'clock last Saturday evening, looking into the liquor store corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue, he found Patrolman Francis McDonald alone in the place. McDonald said he was "a little on the pigeon-wing" (drunk) and he was sent home; had the Sergeant not been there he would have the time and money lost. He was then called in, and denied that he was drinking. Case referred to the Board for judgment.

CHARGED WITH BEATING A WOMAN.

Mrs. Ann Quinn, a woman of respectable appearance, residing at No. 39 Forty-third-street, complained of a beating received at the hands of Patrolman Fitzsimmons,

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 7, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce coming for last week have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	19	Oil in Tar'ns, bbls	412
Beef, bbls	847	Pork, bbls	8,201
Beef, bbls	2,287	Pork, hhds	1,241
Beef, tcs	2,402	Pork, pkgs	1,000
Beeswax, pkgs	139	Lard, pkgs	139
Cheese, bxs	611	Lard, tcs	1
Cheese, pkgs	1	Lard, kegs	1
Cotton, bales	17,070	Butter, pkgs	4,220
Corn, bushels	18,750	Cheese, pkgs	897
Corn, bbls	1	Lard Oil, pkgs	1
Oats, bushels	4,400	Tallow, pkgs	5
Barley, bushels	1	Grass, pkgs	1
Peas, bushels	3,372	Stearine, pkgs	25
Rye, bushels	1	Starch, pkgs	200
Grass seed, bushels	800	Tobacco, hhds	1,000
Flaxseed, bushels	1	Tobacco, trs and cs	828
Dried Fruit, pkgs	7	Whisky, bbls	50
Hops, bales	79	Wool, bales	119
Hides, No.	1,420	Oil Cake, pkgs	1,400
Hides, bundles	4	Peanuts, pkgs	181
Hemp, bales	17	Skins, bundles	1
Hops, bales	124	Beeswax, pkgs	3
Leather, sides	6,400	Molasses, hhds	145
Hides, bbls	2,400	Molasses, bbls	40
Crude Turp., bbls	100	Paraffin Oil, bbls	100
Tar, bbls	200		

The subject statements show our best as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Palmyra, for Liverpool—787 bales Cotton, 79,000 lbs. Bacon, 1,000 lbs. Cheese, 14,700 bushels of Wheat.

By the brig Typhoon, for Cadiz—600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 4,000 Pipe Staves.

By the ship Palmyra, for Bremen—7,007 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Oregon, for Pernambuco—18,000 bushels Oats.

By the ship Dartmouth, for London—1,287 bbls Rosin, 48 cakes Beeswax, 2,668 bags Oil-Cake, 1,283 bbls. Flour, 324 boxes Tobacco, 200,000 lbs. Peanuts, 873 boxes Molasses.

By the bark Argonaut, for Bremen—241 cases Leaf Tobacco, 22 hhds. Leaf Tobacco, 1,669 bbls. Rosin, 31 bbls. Tallow, 120 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 100 Cases 4,000 Sleeves AGENCIES—Have been in demand at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls, per 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been very quiet at 40@40c for Yellow.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A fair business has been reported in desirable styles of work, the offerings of which have been on a moderate scale at full rates, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $3 50@$4 75; Men's Calf Boots, $3 75@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $3@$5 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@$3; Women's, $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $3@$3 75; Men's Split Brogans, $3@$3 25; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, $2@$2 50; Youths', $1 75@$2; Men's Split and Suff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 50; Men's Calf and Suff Balmorals, $3 50@$4; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $3 75@$5 50; Boys' C., $2 50@$3; Youths', $2@$2 50; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $2@$2 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $3 25@$3 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Balmorals, $3 75@$4; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$2; Misses' Pegged Suff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' Gaiter Boots, $2 50@$3; Misses' Eastern made, $1 @$2 25; Misses' Eastern made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's H. and Slipper, $1@$1 50, etc. etc.

BRICKS—Have been generally quoted quite firm, on a moderate supply, but the demand has been less urgent for most kinds, including Common Hard at $14@$15; Fire Brick $19@$20, and Philadelphia Front at $28@$32 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue quite dull at former rates, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. for light weights. Plain Sperm at 45c.@45c., and Patent Sperm at 50c.@55c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Is in demand, including Rosendale at $3 ⅌ bbl.

COFFEE—The market has been quite dull, to-day, prices show no quotable change. We quote, Java at 25c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@16c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 14c.@15c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Mocha, 25c.@28c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@22½c.; Mocha, (in bales,) 25c.@26c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@16c.; Mexican, 15c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@16c.; Sa-Salvador, 15c.@17c.; gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less demand at previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,218 bales, including 565 bales to shippers, 653 bales to spinners, and 200 bales to speculators. Messrs. DOWNES BALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	25	25½	25½	25½
Good Ordinary	28½	28½	28½	28½
Low Middling	27½	28	28½	28½
Middling	29½	29	29½	29½

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts this far this week	4,887
Receipts last week	4,618
Receipts preceding week	4,112
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1869	270,622
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	287,486
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,492
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	701,756
Export clearances since our last	797
Exports since Jan. 1	120,201
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	316,096
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	395,218
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	428,462
Estimated stock on land here	69,000

Receipts and exports of cotton at other principal ports:

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	3,071,000
Receipts same time in 1867	2,166,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	3,540,000
Receipts by all the ports since our last	4,000,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,994,000
Exports same time last year	1,626,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,877,000
Exports preceding Cotton week	1,858,000
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	287,000
Estimated stock at all ports last year	238,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	1,000,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,000
Crop of 1867-8	2,000,000
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,000

FISH—Trade has been slow, since our last, at yield prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather better request, particularly low grades, prices of which have been quoted firmer, on a less liberal offering. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,000 bbls. State at $5 15@$5 25 for very inferior to choice Genesee State and Western at $5 30@$6 10, very inferior to fair ordinary Ohio at $5 10@$6 30; fair ordinary to choice Canadian Spring Wheat Extra at $5 60@$7 10, and for trade and family brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 10@$8 75 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 90@$5 10
Extra State	$5 10@$5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, etc.	$5 10@$5 30
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	$5 15@$5 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	$5 80@$8 75
Extra Genesee	$5 20@$9 75
Common to fair extra Western	$5 10@$5 30
Southern Flour is in moderate demand at steady prices; sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls. at $5 40@$7 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 05@$8 75 for fair ordinary to very choice Extra. California Flour is in better request at $5 75@$8 for Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales, 1,600 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is inquired for at $4 90@$5 15 for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ 196 lbs. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $4 25@$4 75 for Western, $4 25@$4 45 for Jersey, and $4 65 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in much more demand, chiefly for export, though, in part, for milling, at an advance of 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel. Winter has been quiet and a little irregular. Sales have been reported, since our last, 76,000 bushels, including White Michigan at 90c.; Amber do. at $1 02@$1 05; No. 1 Spring at $1 50, in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 40@$1 45, in store and delivered; No. 3 Spring, part at $1 28; and White California at $1 60@$1 70 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, but at reduced prices, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,500 bushels, at 80c.@86c. for New Mixed Western, closing at 81c. for Yellow, and 80c. for Mixed Western, in store; 91c.@96c. for White and Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern, and 92c.@95c. for Unsound. ⅌ bushel. Oats are better, and 1c. higher for Western and Northern ⅌ bushel. Barley continues quite dull and unsettled. Barley Malt has been very quiet at $1 @$1 05 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand, but irregular; sales have been reported of 57,000 bushels Western at 57c.@57½c., closing at 57½c., in store, and 58½c.@60c. delivered, ⅌ bushel. Included in the sales were 35,000 bushels, to arrive by rail from Chicago, at 58½c. Rye is dull and lower. Export clearances to-day were 1,732 bbls. Flour for London, 14,796 bushels Wheat to Liverpool, and 28,000 bushels Corn for Penarth Roads.

HAY—Rule Hay continues in fair request at from 60c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 25 for Four to Choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 75c.@$1 10 for Long and Short ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet but steady, including American at 5c.@22c. for the crop of 1868, and 25c.@35c. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in at irregular prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been in quite moderate request at yielding prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 26c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Oak Mortic, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Upper, Heavy, all kinds and weights, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, No. 2 and 3, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 20c.@25c., currency, ⅌ lb.

METALS—There has been a moderate inquiry for Ingot Copper at steady rates. Iron has attracted more attention, and sales have been: 100 tons Glengarnock Pig at $41 50, from dock; 100 tons No. 2 American at $38; 1,100 tons Grey Forge on private terms. Lead and Spelter have been quoted at nominally lower prices. Tin has been unsettled. Straits having been offered down to 31½c.@31¾c., gold, ⅌ lb., on the spot and to arrive, with a limited inquiry. Plates are in moderately active request, sales having been reported of 1,000 pigs, including 1 C. Coke at $7 25, Charcoal Tyne at $8 12½, and Scotch 2 C. Charcoal at $8 75, gold, ⅌ box.

MOLASSES—There has been rather more inquiry for desirable lots, since our last, without quotable change in prices. Sales have been reported of a cargo of Porto Rico on private terms; 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado (duty paid) at 35c.; 100 hhds. Cuba, same, also, by auction, 35 hhds. Porto Rico at 35c.@36c.; and 35 hhds. Demerara at 35c.@36c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Old and new crop Porto Rico at 30c.@35c.; Cuba at 30c.@35c.; New-Orleans at 30c.@35c. ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	30c.@35c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon	30c.@35c.	30c.@35c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	30c.@35c.	30c.@35c.
Cuba Muscovado, ⅌ gallon	30c.@35c.	30c.@35c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	—@—	30c.@35c.
English Island, ⅌ gallon	30c.@35c.	30c.@35c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	30c.@35c.

NAVAL STORES—An improved demand prevailed to-day for Spirits Turpentine, which closed more firmly, with ship, bbl. and dbl. sales by Merchantile Exch. ⅌ gallon. Sales have been reported of some 250 bbls. at 64½c.@65c. ⅌ gallon. Tar continues quite active. There were 425 bbls. received. Crude Turpentine was dull at about former figures. Tar was saleable and plenty at $2 50@$2 75 ⅌ bbl. Pitch was reported. Rosin has been quoted firm and has held in the market. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. Common and fair strained, at $1 50@$1 55; 570 bbls. No. 2 and Extra No. 2 at $1 60@$1 65; 1,000 bbls. No. 3 at $1 70; 1,000 bbls. No. 4 at $1 80; 1,000 bbls. No. 5 at $1 90; 1,000 bbls. Pale at $2 25@$2 30; 1,000 bbls. Extra Pale at $2 40@$2 45; 1,000 bbls. Window Glass at $2 50@$2 60; 1,000 bbls. Water White at $2 75@$2 80; 1,000 bbls. Extra Water White at $2 90@$2 95; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington at $3 @$3 05; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, at $3 10@$3 15; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, at $3 20@$3 25; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, at $3 30@$3 35; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, at $3 40@$3 45; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $3 50@$3 55; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, at $3 60@$3 65; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $3 70@$3 75; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, at $3 80@$3 85; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $3 90@$3 95; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $4 @$4 05; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $4 10@$4 15; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $4 20@$4 25; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $4 30@$4 35; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $4 40@$4 45; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $4 50@$4 55; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $4 60@$4 65; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $4 70@$4 75; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $4 80@$4 85; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $4 90@$4 95; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $5 @$5 05; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $5 10@$5 15; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $5 20@$5 25; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $5 30@$5 35; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $5 40@$5 45; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $5 50@$5 55; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $5 60@$5 65; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $5 70@$5 75; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $5 80@$5 85; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $5 90@$5 95; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $6 @$6 05; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $6 10@$6 15; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $6 20@$6 25; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $6 30@$6 35; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $6 40@$6 45; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $6 50@$6 55; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $6 60@$6 65; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $6 70@$6 75; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $6 80@$6 85; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $6 90@$6 95; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $7 @$7 05; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $7 10@$7 15; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $7 20@$7 25; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $7 30@$7 35; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $7 40@$7 45; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $7 50@$7 55; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $7 60@$7 65; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $7 70@$7 75; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $7 80@$7 85; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $7 90@$7 95; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $8 @$8 05; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $8 10@$8 15; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $8 20@$8 25; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $8 30@$8 35; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $8 40@$8 45; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $8 50@$8 55; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $8 60@$8 65; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $8 70@$8 75; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $8 80@$8 85; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $8 90@$8 95; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $9 @$9 05; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $9 10@$9 15; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $9 20@$9 25; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $9 30@$9 35; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $9 40@$9 45; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $9 50@$9 55; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $9 60@$9 65; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $9 70@$9 75; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $9 80@$9 85; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $9 90@$9 95; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $10 @$10 05; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $10 10@$10 15; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, at $10 20@$10 25; 1,000 bbls. Pale Wilmington, Extra Pale, Extra Quality, Extra Strong, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra Tow, Extra Hard, Extra T

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1869.

ADVERTISEMENTS this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mark, and Miss Blanche Gray.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
LE MARIAGE AUX LANTERNES. Principal characters by Miles. Irma and Teresa.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
GRAND CONCERT by the Philharmonic Society.
MATINEE at 1—MADAME SOLDENEILLE.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA. (Italian Opera.)

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
WILD OATS. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Mark Smith and Miss Fanny Morant.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.—OTHELLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CASTE. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Rose Eytinge and Miss Gorman.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Rockett.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Miss Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
PARIS. (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Miss Eliza Holt and Mr. Lewis.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ROBINSON CRUSOE (Pantomime,) ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ROBINSON CRUSOE, LARGE COLLECTION OF CURIOSITIES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
SPIRIT OF THE FOUNTAIN and JACK SPRAGUE, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
MAGIC PHANTOM CABINET, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
145th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THE ORIGINAL JAPANESE.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
GRAND FAIR—AID FOR CUBA.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.
ORGAN CONCERT.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.
East 28th-st.
SUNDAY—ROSSINI'S SOLEMN MASS. Mlle. Kellogg, Mlle. Testa, Signors Bettini and Antonucci.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$12
The DAILY TIMES, inclusive of Sunday Edition	15
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	3
Five copies	12
Ten copies	25

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when we request them to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 4½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Times* and *Telegraph* of yesterday again had editorials on the *Alabama* claims question. The *Times* asserts that extraordinary misrepresentations were necessary to furnish the basis for such a policy as Mr. SUMNER's speech foreshadows, and assuring Americans that it will prove a failure; and the *Telegraph* says that England will not listen to novel pretensions, but will give ear only to reasonable propositions; and if no solution of the question is now practicable, she will leave them "to the influence of time and the mature judgment of the American people" for adjustment.

The Town Council of Cork protest against the bill in the House of Commons displacing Mr. O'SULLIVAN, the Mayor of that city. Mr. O'SULLIVAN is announced as a candidate for the Commons from Youghal.

General PRIM is proposed as President and Minister of War of Spain, and the head of a directory to consist of SERRANO, RIVERO and OLOZAGO.

The Sultan of Turkey made a speech "of the most pacific character" on Wednesday, the first day of the Mahomedan new year, in which he said that he would "continue to insist on economy in the administration, the improvement of the judicial procedure, the extension of the railway system, and the equal pacification of all classes in the obligations and benefits of these reforms." The Cretan chieftains have been pardoned and freed.

Extensive robberies of arms and ammunition have occurred in different parts of Ireland recently, and the Police have been ordered to exercise unusual vigilance. It is concluded that the robbers are Fenians.

The religious clauses of the Spanish Constitution were adopted on Thursday in the Constituent Cortes at Madrid.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Central Underground, The two-tier, and other Metropolitan Steam Railroad bills, with the exception of the Arcade, were killed in the Senate, yesterday. The new Harlem Passenger Depot bill was passed, and the Consolidated Railroad bill and the Central Scrip bill were amended and ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly, last evening, in Committee of the Whole, the City and County Tax Levies were debated, and the Tammany amendments were thrust in. An order passed the Assembly making the time for final adjournment to-night at 11 o'clock.

GENERAL.

Advices from Honolulu to April 22 have been received at San Francisco. Rumors of a conspiracy among the coolies to murder and plunder their employers were circulating at Honolulu and causing considerable alarm. The King had had a narrow escape from death. A high chief of the ancient Hawaii race, who had died suddenly at Hilo, had just been buried at Honolulu with honors.

A large meeting of capitalists was held, on Thursday, in Knoxville, Tenn., who appointed a delegation to visit Cincinnati to represent the advantages of Knoxville as the terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Hon. GEORGE R. GILBERT, of Ware, Mass., one of the largest flannel manufacturers in Worcester County, who has filled many prominent positions in the State, died at his residence, on Thursday, aged 63 years. He was interested in several of the largest manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts, and was special partner in the house of FARNHAM, GILBERT & Co., of New-York.

A Chicago dispatch tells a long story about a hail-storm in Anna, Union County, Ill., on Thursday evening. It says that some of the hailstones were as big as a man's fist; that the ground was covered in some places two feet deep; that fruit trees were badly damaged, and strawberries, just beginning to ripen, were destroyed.

The last rail of the Union Pacific Railroad is to be laid next Monday. Public demonstrations in honor of the event are preparing in San Francisco, St. Louis and other places. In this City a thanksgiving service at Trinity Church is to take place to-day.

The tariff on dispatches between this City and England, on and after the first of June, will be ten dollars (gold) for ten words or less, and one dollar (gold) for each word in excess of that limit.

Mrs. VEITOR, convicted of poisoning her brother, and now in the Ohio Penitentiary, is reported incurably insane and in a dying condition.

BROOKS, one of the murderers of THEODORE BRODERIAD, at the Delaware Water Gap, who escaped while awaiting execution, was caught five miles west of Port Jervis on Wednesday by a Mr. LAWRENT. While walking with his captor, BROOKS plunged thirty feet down an embankment, again making his escape. Fresh pursuit was given.

In the Connecticut Legislature, yesterday, the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment was adopted.

WILLIAM H. CUNNINGHAM, brother to Colonel J. L. CUNNINGHAM, late Military Governor of Portsmouth, Va., was killed by the Indians between the Washitaw Mountains and Texas, on the morning of the 20th of last month. Mr. CUNNINGHAM served honorably in the last war as a commissioned officer in a New-York regiment.

Intelligence of the drowning of three Marblehead (Mass.) fishermen, on the 17th, off the Grand Banks, has been received in Marblehead. They were JONATHAN M. CRANE, master of the fishing schooner *Aladdin*, and WM. PORTER and THOS. GERGORY, hands; and were drowned by the upsetting of their dory while engaged in drawing their trawls.

The manufactory of the American Whip Company, in Westfield, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss on the building stock and goods, $10,000; insurance, $11,000.

Hon. JOHN DAME, an eight-hour man, has been reinstated as foreman of the blacksmith's department of the Portsmouth Navy-yard. He was removed, it is said, for presiding at a meeting of workmen favoring the eight-hour system.

The Prohibitory Liquor bill, prohibiting the sale of all liquor excepting cider and lager beer, was killed in the upper branch of the Massachusetts Legislature, yesterday. This result was brought about by the union of the stringent license law men and the ultra prohibitionists; the latter object to the cider and lager beer clauses.

A report was current last evening that Colonel JAMES KERRIGAN was about raising a regiment, one thousand strong, to join in the Cuban revolution, and that the drilling was taking place in the upper part of Broadway. Nothing new has been ascertained by Marshal BARLOW in regard to the expedition which departed on Tuesday last. A letter is understood to be on its way from Washington, instructing him to intercept any war vessel leaving this port.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education, held last evening, a discussion with regard to supplying the schools with fuel took place, and an investigating committee was ordered. Estimates of the amount required for the support of the public schools for the ensuing year were presented.

The seventeenth anniversary of the Phrenocosmian Society of the College of New-York was celebrated last evening at the Academy of Music. A large audience listened to the orations.

WM. C. PARKER and four others, charged with having mutinied on the bark *Jane Second*, and murdered the third mate, JOHN V. JOHNS, were brought up from Ludlow-street Jail yesterday, and committed by Commissioner OSBORN for examination.

Cotton was less active yesterday at unaltered figures. Breadstuffs were in fair demand; common Flour and Spring Wheat were dearer; Corn was lower. Provisions were in moderate request. Lard closed higher. There was more animation in Sugars at a shade better prices. Freights firmer.

The Internal Revenue Law—Can Government Officers be Informers?—Judge Blatchford's Decision.

In a recent issue we published an opinion of Judge BLATCHFORD, in a case arising under the Internal Revenue laws, which, if accepted as a correct exposition of the law on the subject to which it refers, cannot fail to have a most important bearing upon the collection of the revenue.

The controversy arose between two Revenue Inspectors—MICHENER and PAYNE—each claiming to be entitled to the informer's share of the proceeds resulting from a forfeiture and sale of a tobacco factory in this City. It was referred to a Commissioner to ascertain and report which of them was in fact the informer, and entitled to the share given to the person who shall first inform in such cases.

The report of the Commissioner was in favor of MICHENER, but PAYNE filed exceptions to the report, and thus brought the question directly before Judge BLATCHFORD for decision. The Judge, after argument, sustained the ruling of the Commissioner, that PAYNE was not entitled to be considered as the informer in the case; but also held that MICHENER, although in fact the first informer as against PAYNE and all other persons, was not entitled as informer to any share in the moneys to be distributed in the case, because, says the Judge,

"During the whole period covered by the acts of MICHENER on which he relies as constituting him an informer, he was a Revenue Inspector at Philadelphia, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the fifth section of the act of June 30, 1864. And that it was a part of his official duty to make the investigation and do the acts on which he relies."

In such a case the Judge holds that no officer can claim as an informer. His reasoning is that the object of his appointment is to aid in the "proper enforcement of the Internal Revenue laws" and the "detection of frauds."

"In discharging duties of this character the whole time of MICHENER," continues the Judge, "belonged to the United States for the *per diem* compensation of $4 per day. All information acquired by MICHENER in the discharge of his duties became ipso facto the property of the United States." Such information never became, as against the United States, the private property of MICHENER, so as to allow to him any discretion as to communicating to, or withholding it from his superior officer. "This," says the Judge, "is the test."

With due deference to the opinion of Judge BLATCHFORD we must be permitted to say that in our judgment such is not and never has been the test. No warrant for any such test can, we are sure, be found in any Act of Congress relating to revenue, nor in any of the authorities cited by the Judge in support of his opinion. On the contrary, the legislation of Congress, the decisions of the Courts and the practices of the Treasury Department, under this and similar statutes, are all *directly against it*. The Judge says that,

"Undoubtedly Congress may, if they choose, award to an officer, under such circumstances, a share, or all, (whether, in the proceeds of forfeitures) and, if the language of the 179th section of the act of 1864 were such as to require or admit of the proper construction the including of MICHENER in its description of informers, I should so hold."

If the Judge had not done what Judges are so prone to do, disposed of the case on a point not raised by either party on the argument, but had, when the doubt suggested itself to his mind, ordered a reargument of the case, with notice to the District-Attorney, we think he would, after argument, have come to the conclusion that Congress had chosen to accord to an officer under such circumstances a share as informer in the proceeds of forfeitures, and that the act of 1864 properly admitted of such a construction.

That such is the only true and proper construction of the act is placed beyond all question by the history of legislation on this and kindred subjects, by judicial expositions of a similar statute in the Customs laws, and by the uniform course of proceeding in the Treasury Department.

Had Judge BLATCHFORD given an opportunity for an argument, he would have learned, doubtless, that section 179, of the act of 1864, is original section 31 of the first Internal Revenue law, approved July 1, 1862. The part of the section relating to informers, as originally passed, reads as follows:

* * * "And when not otherwise and differently provided for, one moiety thereof shall be to the use of the United States, and the other to the use of the person who, if a Collector or Deputy Collector, shall first inform of the cause, matter or thing whereby any such fine, penalty or forfeiture was incurred."

By the fifty-ninth section of the same act, it was also provided that any person, who should carry on a trade or business without a license, shall pay a penalty as therein prescribed:

"One moiety to the use of the United States; the other moiety to the use of the person who, if he be a Collector, shall first *discover*, and if other than a Collector, shall first give information of the fact whereby said forfeiture was incurred."

It will be seen, therefore, that under the first Internal Revenue law no person but an officer, and no officer even, except a Collector or Deputy Collector, could claim as informer in any fines, penalties or forfeitures incurred for violations of the thirty-first section; and for violations of section 59 the Collector who should first *discover*, or any person *not a Collector* who should first *inform*, was permitted to claim as informer.

Section 31 of the original act was substantially reënacted as section 179 of the act of 1864.

Section 59 was amended by section 73 of the act of 1864 by dropping the expression "who, if a Collector, shall first discover, and if other than a Collector, shall first give information," and substituting therefor the words, "the person who shall first inform of the matter," &c.

In 1865 section 179 of the act of 1864 was amended, and the rule which for three years had limited the right to claim as informer to Collectors or Deputy Collectors was changed.

The original section read as follows: "One moiety to the use of the person who, if he be a Collector or Deputy Collector, shall first inform," &c. The amendment consisted in leaving out the words, "if he be a Collector or Deputy Collector." So as amended the section read, "One moiety to the use of *the person* who shall first inform," &c. It is apprehended that no argument is necessary to make plain the obvious purpose and effect of this amendment. The mere statement of it is sufficient. Instead of proving that Congress intended to *prevent* officers from claiming as informers, for information derived by them in the discharge of their official duties, it shows that in the beginning they did not allow any *but officers* to be informers at all; finally this limitation was stricken out, permitting persons who were not officers as well as those who were to become informers.

A precisely similar question to the one decided by Judge BLATCHFORD arose under the act for the collection of customs, and was decided in the District Court for the District of Maine as early as 1848.

An Inspector of the Customs claimed his distributive share as informer in the proceeds of fifty-one casks of brandy seized by the Collector and forfeited upon information given by the Inspector. His claim was resisted on the ground that he was appointed to enforce the law and to detect frauds; that the information was obtained in the course of the discharge of his official duties, for which he received a regular *per diem* compensation, and that he was bound to disclose the information thus obtained. For these and other reasons it was urged he was not entitled to extra compensation. The Court, after full argument, held that he was entitled to share as informer. They said the object of the statute was to grant to this class of officers additional compensation for the purpose of quickening their activity and stimulating their energies in the discharge of a duty carrying with it more or less odium, and not unfrequently attended with danger. This decision was adopted both by the Courts and the Government as a correct exposition of the law, and for more than twenty years these officers have been admitted as informers.

The office of Revenue Inspector in the *Internal* Revenue service was first created by the fifth section of the act of 1864. Their *per diem* compensation is left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding, however, four dollars per day. It was expected and understood that the greater part of the compensation of active and energetic officers would be received in the shape of moieties, as informers. Many Inspectors have been appointed *without* other compensation than the amounts they could receive as informers. And when it was found that the 179th section of the same act prevented them from claiming as informers in all cases of forfeiture arising under that section, but compelled them to use the name of the Collector, accept such share as he might choose to award them, the words "if he be a Collector or Deputy Collector," were stricken out by the amendments in 1865, thus permitting any person who should first inform to claim his share in his own name. The very object of this amendment was to enable the Inspectors who really procured the information and caused the forfeiture, to claim as informers without being compelled, in cases arising under section 179, to use the name of a Collector or Deputy Collector, and share the proceeds with them. From the day of their first appointment it has been the uniform practice of the Treasury Department and of the Courts to permit them to claim as informers. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been distributed to them, and we venture to say that more than $100,000 has been distributed to this class of officers by Judge BLATCHFORD himself. This practice has been open and notorious, and well understood by Congress and the whole country.

The Internal Revenue law has been amended every year since 1864, and sometimes twice in the same year. Is it possible to suppose that if Congress had found the Treasury Department and the Courts violating its intention in this respect, it would not have corrected it by an amendment of the law? We trust, for the sake of the efficiency of the service, this case may, in some manner, be reconsidered, and a conclusion arrived at more in harmony with the legislation of Congress and less calculated to paralise the arm of the Government in its efforts to detect and punish those who conspire to defraud it.

Congressmen on Their Travels.

Time was when the close of a session of Congress brought relief to its committees. Or if perchance a committee found the continuance of an investigation necessary, members remained at Washington to conduct it. That old-fashioned mode of transacting business no longer suits the House committees. They propose to turn the recess to pleasurable account, and to prove their zeal in the public service by traveling hither and thither with all the pomp and circumstance of Congressional authority, at the public expense. There seems indeed to have been a rather undignified game of grab among the Chairmen concerned to secure the wherewithal for their enjoyment. The contingent fund is not unlimited, and the maxim, "first come first served," has been applied to such purpose that little is left for inevitable expenditures. The choicest plum has fallen into the lap of Mr. SCHENCK. As head of the Ways and Means Committee, he has secured ten thousand dollars to defray the cost of a tour down and across the Continent. An inspection of Custom-houses at work is the professed object of the trip, which will begin at New-York and end at San Francisco. With free railroad passes, and dining and wining all the way, ten thousand should bring back the investigators handsomely. Three thousand form the measure of General BANKS' enjoyment, which is to be sought in Cuba or Heaven knows where; and a like sum has been made available by Mr. BINGHAM for a jaunt to Alabama in relation to Judge BUSTEED. New-Orleans being more expensive than Montgomery, it is not surprising that General PAINE and his associates, who are desirous of working up the Louisiana election cases, could not consent to start with less than a snug five thousand, which should provide a sufficiency of juleps for the hottest weather. General GARFIELD and his Census Committee, and Mr. LYNCH and his Shipping Committee, are provided for with three thousand and two thousand, respectively. Even the Committee on Retrenchment cannot forego its chance of recreation, for which a modest two thousand are all that is available.

Fortune dispenses favors invidiously. A grateful and patriotic nation may not begrudge Summer enjoyments to its lawmakers, but at least it may ask that they shall be impartially dispensed. As the matter stands, the holiday journeyings, with Uncle Sam as the treasurer, are confined to a handful of the members, and they all of one party. If Mr. BANKS, for example, is entitled to an ocean trip and its delightful *et cetera*, the cost thereof being drawn from the House contingencies, why should not Mr. FERNANDO WOOD draw upon the same source for his European excursion? And so all round the House. If mileage and sessional allowances are not to be the limit of the country's provision for its legislators, and if trips by land and sea are to be added as a means of enlarging the minds and invigorating the bodies of those who weary of Washington and home, we insist that all the members shall profit by the arrangement. There is quite enough of monopoly without extending it to pleasurable pilgrimages.

As to the plea that these wanderings are undertaken in the public service, with a view to the acquisition of knowledge or the performance of work, we attach no credence to it. If the Ways and Means Committee wants to learn something touching the operation of the tariff or the machinery of the Customs' department, it should call to its aid experts and practical, experienced men, who really have some ideas on the subject. The Special Commissioner of Revenue, we venture to say, already knows more in regard to it than will the members of the Committee after their return from San Francisco; and if, on some specific point, more light is needed, he, or some one like him, is the best man to apply it. The perambulating process is more likely to confuse than to enlighten; it may yield big Blue Books, but of accurate, trustworthy and exhaustive information it will almost necessarily be barren. And as with the Ways and Means Committee, so with the Census and Shipping Committees. Their investigations, conducted on the wing, will be farces or something worse.

The whole business is derogatory to the dignity of Congress, and a burlesque upon practical methods of inquiry and work.

Cheap Cabs.

Both branches of the Legislature have, at last, in spite of all opposition from stage, horse-car, hack, and whatever other interests, passed the act incorporating the "Hansom Cab Company;" and thus "cheap cabs," which have long been the dream of New-York citizens, but whose advent had hardly been expected before the Golden Age, are now almost, so to speak, "at our doors."

The main credit, we understand, of this new and grateful move in cheap City transportation, is due to Mr. E. W. BRANDON, who prepared and engineered the bill, and appears as one of the corporators. Its provisions would seem to indicate that the Cab Company will begin by doing the "han'some" thing, as they should, by their patrons. Their cabs are to be stationed at such places upon the streets of New-York and Brooklyn, for the convenient access of passengers, as the Mayors of those cities may assign—and are to be kept on hand there at *all* hours of the day and night. The Company may begin business as soon as $100,000 of capital is subscribed. As to the legal fares—the main thing—we may state them as follows: There is a scale of fares for distance and a scale for time. For a mile or less, thirty cents for one passenger, forty cents for two; and precisely the same rate *additional* for each additional mile or part of a mile. For any *time* within an hour, seventy-five cents for one passenger, $1 for two; and precisely the same rate *additional* for each additional hour or part of an hour. However, when the cabs are employed at any time between 12 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning, an addition of *one-half* more to the fares may be demanded—as, for example, forty-five cents for one passenger, and sixty for two, for a mile or less. It is further provided that the drivers shall not leave their cabs, when stationed at or near railway or steamboat stations, (to bellow at travelers for their custom,) and shall not leave their stands until engaged by a passenger.

Upon the whole, there seems to be a probability that the era of cheap cabs is at hand. We shall not be over-confident, so many times have these schemes slipped up; but it is to be hoped that the Governor will sign the bill, and the Company commence operations. If properly managed the system cannot fail to be a success, both in conferring a benefit on the City and in proving profitable to the proprietors.

The Fisheries.

The Canadian Government may complicate matters considerably by an excess of vigor on the fisheries question. In the Dominion Parliament on Tuesday, the question of licensing United States fishermen was made an occasion for reiterating the extreme pretensions invented by Nova Scotia officials and which Britain has indorsed. It was insisted that the colonial rights are measurable by a line drawn from headland to headland, and that the Provincial authorities should take steps to maintain their claims in this respect. One member favored the total exclusion of American fishermen, and though he does not appear to have had many supporters, the prevailing feeling evidently is, that more stringent regulations should be enforced, and that the fee exacted from Americans should be increased. We cannot suppose the Canadian authorities to be unmindful of the delicacy of their position on this subject, or of the danger which must attend anything like prohibition or even a vexatious enforcement of a pretension in which this country has never acquiesced. The "headland to headland" doctrine is too extravagant to be tolerated, and its rigid maintenance would be a grave mistake. In existing circumstances especially, a moderate license system will be best for all parties.

Rents Reasonable.

It is the "day after the fair," and, accordingly, we are not surprised to hear that houses are plenty and "rents reasonable." They began to droop visibly at the approach of the fatal first of May; when the large number of houses "for sale," but unsold, were pressed into the market for renting for one year, they dropped still lower; and when the "harvest was past," houses to rent became almost a drug. The question we may put now, to better advantage than before the first of May, is, would not the owners of these unrented houses be glad of another shoal of tenants applying for them on the 1st of August, or even on the 1st of November? In other words, would they not be satisfied if the year's rentals habitually began *at any quarter* of the year, instead of always at the 1st of May?

True it is that the rush and crush, the anxiety and trepidation of the tenants, make them give larger rents for the 1st of May, fearing they shall be left without house and home. But it reduces also the *number* of tenants; it puts them to all sorts of shifts to avoid letting—moving out of the City, hiring suites of rooms instead of whole houses, and what not. More than that, it decreases the chances of the landlord's getting his rent in full without trouble. And, in fine, the result is that a great many tenants are left with the wrong sort of houses to occupy, and a great many landlords with no tenants at all. We are glad to note that "rents are more reasonable;" but the trouble is that the would-be tenants at these reasonable rents must take up the lament of the poet, "Too late! too late! we cannot enter now."

Reconstruction and Disfranchisement.

The announcement of the *World*, that reconstruction is to be reconstructed, would carry more weight if it were not predicated upon a perversion of fact.

"The passage by Congress of the bill authorizing the President to submit the new Constitutions to the popular vote in parts, is a sneaking retreat by that body from its policy of disfranchising the leading citizens of the South. It is a compulsory retreat; for the Republican Party could not stand under the odium of keeping half the population of the South unrepresented for an indefinite period, and the same majority in the unrepresented States that voted down reconstruction last year would suffice to block it perpetually. Congress has, therefore, virtually decided that it will no longer insist on disfranchisement as an essential part of the reconstruction policy."

Disfranchisement never has formed a permanent feature of the reconstruction policy. Congress attached certain conditions to voting in the preliminary stages of reconstruction, but it left the people of the States free to determine for themselves the basis of suffrage under the new Governments. Not only is disfranchisement not enjoined by the Reconstruction acts, but it has formed no element in the considerations that have determined the admission of the restored States. Neither North nor South Carolina nor Georgia has a particle of prescription in its new Constitution; in none of these States is a man disfranchised save for cause, and yet the Constitution of each, having been ratified by the people, was without hesitation approved by Congress. That body never has insisted on disfranchisement "as an essential part of the reconstruction policy;" and the *World*, therefore, is not justified in imputing to it any change on the subject.

The new feature, introduced by the measure of the late session, relates to the separate submission of particular provisions of the Constitutions to be voted upon by Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. This concession, made at the instance of General GRANT, removes serious obstacles from the path of the States yet unreconstructed, but it in no manner indicates a modification or abandonment of any one of the original requirements of the Reconstruction acts. So far as the suffrage is concerned, these are intended to prevent disfranchisement or invidious denials of right or privilege on account of race or color. Disfranchisement on other grounds is a matter of which the people alone have control; and if they decide against it in Virginia—as we hope and believe they will—the circumstance will imply no departure by Congress from the course it has hitherto pursued.

The vulnerable point in the position of Congress is its retention of disabilities as applied to office. The *World* overlooks this, and imputes to Congress a policy of disfranchisement which has not, and never had, an existence.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Wall-street dealings in Gold, Funds, and Stocks, yesterday, were on an unusually extensive scale. Gold was quoted up full *three per cent.*, as high as 138¾@138⅞ having been marked late in the afternoon, though the closing figures were 138⅝@138¾. United States Securities were depressed 1½@2 per cent. under heavier offerings, partly on speculative account. London advices of a very active call there for money, and of a severe decline in United States Securities, aided the Gold speculation, and operated against the Public Funds in this market. The Washington dispatch in the morning papers of yesterday, to the effect that Secretary BOUTWELL had determined to postpone the enforcement of the sinking fund provisions, until after the close of the current fiscal year, was also made use of to damage the credit of the Government in the open market. It was argued that this postponement would prove very injurious to the public credit, and would depress values materially. Railway and miscellaneous share property opened decidedly strong and buoyant, but closed lower and quite irregular.

You can start from New-York City this morning, and be in San Francisco next Saturday night. In other words, you can now cross the American continent by rail in eight days. A man was in this place yesterday who was in San Francisco on Thursday of last week. During his journey he has slept every night, and eaten three "square" meals every day. The Pacific Railroad is complete. What next? All hail hereafter!

The *Tribune* has a comfortable way of dealing with the new Board of Education. "If the new Board," says the *Tribune*, "prove no better than the old one, we can dispose of it as we did of that. If it prove as prodigal and inert as its predecessor, it will speedily share its fate. If it give us cheaper and better education, it will stand; if not, next Winter will see it superseded." This may all be true; but was it worth while to overthrow the old organization before there was some assurance that the new organization would be an improvement? We ought to have some attempt at permanence in such matters, and not upset them every year for the purpose of trying new experiments.

A curious incident in regard to Senator SPRAGUE's political position has been discovered by the Providence *Journal*. It appears that in the last edition of the "Congressional Directory," which publishes a sketch of the political history of each member, furnished by himself, it is recorded that "WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Providence, born 1830, was elected to the United States Senate *as a Republican*;" but in the next edition of the same Directory, it is recorded that "WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Providence, born 1830, was elected to the United States Senate *as a Democrat*." New Senator SPRAGUE should not tamper with history in this way. He should not make opposite statements about a circumstance that must be considered of profound interest, and will doubtless constantly grow in importance. We believe that members of both parties in the Rhode Island Legislature voted for Mr. SPRAGUE; but what we want to know is, whether the Democratic members voted for him as a Republican Senator, and the Republican members voted for him as a Democratic Senator? Were they generous enough to do this, or did the members of each party vote for him on the belief that he belonged to their own party?

By the letters we have received during the last few days, it appears that a great number of inventive minds have had their attention directed to the discovering of improved means for driving the sewing-machine, some having been laboring to find cheap and convenient motors and engines, while others have been looking for a pedal movement, different from that now in use—one which shall be less injurious to the limbs and frames of the female workers. We know nothing whatever about any of these inventions. We do not propose to investigate the subject. But we have no doubt that more than one of the rival sewing-machine companies will be found quite willing to adopt any improvement which will obviate any existing imperfection, or relieve the workers from any evil which may arise by the use of the present pedal.

We find the following among the letters published by Senator SPRAGUE in the Congressional *Globe* as an appendix to his speech. It is evidently from some one who writes for a newspaper, as he speaks in it of "one of our other editors;" but what paper enjoys the benefit of his contributions, we can only infer from the note itself:

MARCH 28.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I support your idea in a leader of this morning, which I believe. One of our other editors makes comment also on Mr. SPRAGUE by some curious freak of Presidential searching. Never be associated at any of the vagaries of the *Herald*. You must take it, good, bad and indifferent, believing that it all helps to create glory. I wrote you from Providence on Sunday last. Yours, CHURCH.

There are some very sensible opinions expressed in this short letter: the paragraph which warns the Senator never to be "associated as any of the vagaries of the *Herald*," but to "believe that it all helps to create glory," is wise enough and modest enough to inspire the belief that it is taken from the *Herald* itself. But who is "CHURCH?"

The growing use of iron for architectural purposes instead of stone, is inciting some discussion in the scientific papers. Some of them seem to find it worth while to utter formal warnings against the employment of this material, which, with the action of the atmosphere and its moisture, is sure to waste and decay. There is much truth in this. Iron demands, from those who seek to use its easy adaptability and cheapness to replace wrought stone, a constant care. Paint, sedulously and freely applied, will preserve its surface from rust; but the danger is, that when the structures are once built they are not generally watched with that close attention absolutely necessary to its preservation. Stone is expensive, but trustworthy and permanent. Iron is cheap, easily wrought and effective—but needs an unwearied attention to keep it so. It becomes thus a mere matter of choice. Spend your money and take your trouble once for all, or spread it out over a long time; one or the other.

A movement is on foot among the actual members of the Episcopal Church to increase and improve the supply of literature for the use of that denomination. The *Church Journal* has an article strongly insisting on its necessity, and giving valuable hints as to the best manner of accomplishing the desired result.

There is a report circulated in Paris that the Empress, having for a good while meant to visit Jerusalem, intends to do so this year, and, on the same pilgrimage, be present at the opening of the Suez Canal in its entire length. This is probable enough, though it is uncertain whether the fifteen miles of sand lying between the Bitter Lakes and the Red Sea can be dug this year, according to Lesseps' programme. The occasion would be one well worth the presence of the Empress, or even of the Emperor himself, who, in this, would preside over a sensation more memorable than that of the Napoleonic anniversary.

It is a little singular that while we in New-York have been grumbling (we must always grumble at the weather—it's "the correct thing") at our remarkably open, warm and rainy Winter, the interior of the country has had an unusual amount of snow. Canada, indeed, records it as an extraordinary Winter for snow, though the cold has not been very severe. The average Canadian snow-fall for twenty years has been 79.50 inches; in 1861, a very snowy year, it was 96.58 inches, while between October and March of this past Winter there fell 165.05 inches. The facts of meteorology accumulate like snow-drifts, and seem just about as easy to systematize. We know what happens: but who knows why?

The very rich and powerful corporation known as the Third-avenue Railroad Company, requires its half-paid conductors to furnish their own change; and when one of them is unable or unwilling to "break" a five or ten-dollar note, the Company justifies him in expelling the passenger who is unfortunate enough to be without smaller stamps. This regulation of his employers fully warranted Conductor No. 8, of Car No. 8, in refusing to change a note offered by a respectable gentleman yesterday, and, in default of the tender of pennies, in expelling him from the car; but nothing can justify him in the brutality displayed.

WASHINGTON.

The California Mint and Sub-Treasury Appointments—Appointments of Colored Men—The Indian Bureau—Woman Suffrage in Washington—The Navy-yard Men and the Eight-hour Law.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 7.

The California Mint and Sub-Treasury appointments remain in *statu quo*. The commissions of J. P. COCHRAN as melter and refiner, Dr. MUSSON as assayer, and Mr. HARMSTEAD as coiner, are still withheld, though there is no reason to believe that they will not be ultimately issued. The Superintendency of the Mint, the office now held by Mr. SWAIN, was not changed. Nothing further has been done with the nomination for Assistant Treasurer, but there is good reason to believe that the President sees no reason to change his determination to reinstate Mr. CHESSEMAN. Considerable surprise is expressed in the Treasury Department at the statement in the protests coming from San Francisco to the effect that a change in the Sub-Treasury and in the Mint will seriously disturb the business interest of the Pacific coast. Prominent officers of the Department do not hesitate to say that if the business of the Mint and Sub-Treasury be properly conducted, it will be impossible to disturb the business of the community. Certainly, if the money of the United States is in the Sub-Treasury, where it ought to be, it will not disturb the business of the Bank of California or the San Francisco refinery to reinstate Mr. CHESSEMAN. It is the violent opposition of such strong moneyed interests as these to any change that begets a desire, if not a necessity, for change. The opposition to the issue of the commissions of the Mint officers is entirely subordinate to the opposition to the reinstatement of Mr. CHESSEMAN, who was removed in October last by Mr. JOHNSON under the influence of the Bank of California, in the face of a record of seven years' service, such as few men can show. It was the same influence, represented by its attorney on the floor of the Senate, which, by a single objection to the confirmation of Mr. CHESSEMAN, threw his name to the foot of the calendar, where it was impossible to reach it before the Senate adjourned. Unless some stronger reasons are presented than have yet been shown it is probable that the original programme as to the Mint and Sub-Treasury will be carried out.

THE APPOINTMENT OF COLORED MEN.

The refusal of the President to appoint a colored man Postmaster at Savannah, Ga., which is represented as a flagrant disregard of the wishes of those who desire to rebuke the contumacious people of that State who deny the right of negroes to hold office, loses all its force when it is remembered that the President has already appointed two colored men to office in that State, and that he has already, in this respect, abundantly testified his belief in their right to hold civil offices of all kinds, from foreign Missions down to Postmasters. A few super-radical people are growling about this refusal, but no one else.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The usual meeting of the Cabinet, which took place to-day, lasted nearly two hours, and was attended by all the Secretaries. The question of assigning army officers now waiting orders to duty as Indian agents and superintendents, which the President a few days ago decided to do on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, was considered, and a list of over fifty officers was agreed on. The list was not entirely completed to-day, and some changes may be made before the orders are issued. The officers who may be selected will report to the Secretary of the Interior for duty, and, as stated in these dispatches last evening, will receive their military pay and will be subject to military discipline and punishment as if on military duty. The Cuban question was not discussed at the meeting to-day.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

Two more female applicants for citizenship presented themselves at the registration booths in this city to-day, under the guardianship of Professor WILCOX. Their names were received by the Chairman, who stated that their applications would be decided on or before the close of the registration. They were Mrs. MARY T. CORNER and Miss CLARA BARTON. Twenty-two women have thus far applied to be registered in this city, and the advocates of female suffrage are endeavoring to drum up other candidates.

THE NAVY-YARD MEN.

The workmen at

their daily stipend. No answer has as yet been received, and the master workmen of the yard have not received their salaries for last month, as the Paymaster is undecided as to whether they come under the terms of the order of the Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MARSHALSHIP.

The Marshalship of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania was given to M. M. GREGORY today, on the recommendation of Mr. GEORGE H. STUART, of Philadelphia, much to the disgust of none of the leading politicians of the State, who came here to press the claims of half a dozen other applicants. Mr. GREGORY was for some time an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau.

PERSONAL.

Secretary BOREE left here to-night for Philadelphia, from which city he will not return until sometime next week. He has issued an order to Commandants of navy-yards directing them to obey the orders of Admiral FOXHOG the same as if they were signed by himself. Mr. ASHLEY, the new Governor of Montana Territory, left here to-night, and will shortly start for the future scene of his labors.

THE FINDING OF THE DYER COURT.

It is rumored to-night that the finding of the Dyer Court of Inquiry will be favorable to General DYER, and that he will be acquitted of the charges which led to the investigation.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 7.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

Regulations are being prepared by Solicitor SMITH, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, fixing the kind and amount of proof required from railroad companies, corporations and individuals who have been taxed as non-resident aliens under a provision of the Internal Revenue act, which was repealed March 30, 1866, and who now apply to have the amount of tax which was withheld while the act remained in force refunded. The nature of the proof required will be the affidavit of the claimant, attested by an additional affidavit from some other responsible party, and the certificate of the Consular Agent nearest the port to which the claimant belongs that he is a non-resident alien.

INTRODUCTION OF TELEGRAPHS INTO CHINA.

Governor CURTIN, President of the East India Telegraph Company, and A. K. MCCLURE, solicitor of the corporation, had interviews with the Secretaries of State and Navy to-day, in relation to the introduction of telegraphs into China. The Company have a grant procured by Mr. BURLINGAME when he was the American Minister in China, authorizing them to lay a cable between Canton and Shanghae, thus connecting the commercial cities of the Asiatic coast by telegraph. They have 800 miles of cable ready to ship and lay down, and will have the remaining five hundred miles ready to ship during the Summer. Orders will be issued to the Commander of the Asiatic Squadron to render all the necessary aid and protection. The State Department will instruct our Minister and Consuls to give their official aid to the enterprise. This line will be completed during the present year, and by that time there will be a continuous line from the Mediterranean Sea, by India, to China, thus connecting the commercial cities of the Asiatic coast with Europe and America.

VIRGINIA AFFAIRS.

The Alexandria Union League sent a colored spokesman to the President this morning to ascertain whether a delegation of the League may have a conference with him relative to affairs in Virginia. The President consented to see them to-morrow.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury will purchase Five-twenty bonds to the amount of a million dollars each week, and has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to receive proposals therefor.

APPOINTMENTS.

The first two appointments of the Special Customs Agents by Secretary BOUTWELL were made yesterday, and are FRANK E. HOWE, for the Second Customs District at New-York, and JOHN T. MCLEAN, for the Second District at San Francisco. Other appointments in this branch of the Treasury service will be made to-day.

The Presidents made the following appointments to-day: Joseph B. Young, Pension Agent at Dubuque, Iowa; Hiram Giddings, Pension Agent at Fort Wayne, Ind.; Geo. M. Van Buren, Pension Agent for the Invalid Agency at New-York; John G. Blackwell, Receiver of Public Moneys at Huntsville, Ala.; E. M. Gregory, Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. *Collectors of Internal Revenue*—Chas. C. Walcott, for the Seventh District of Ohio; Geo. M. Dakin, Ninth District, Indiana; Jesse Duck, Seventeenth District, Ohio; Jonathan C. Willis, Thirteenth District, Illinois; Geo. W. Henderson, Eighth District, Virginia; Edward E. White, Seventh District, Virginia; Joseph L. Kensinger, Fifteenth District, Ohio.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—Michael Scanlan, Third District, New-York; Adamso Newkirk, Eighth District, Tennessee; Josiah Miland, Seventh District, Virginia.

The following detectives in the Internal Revenue Bureau were to-day reappointed for the South: OTIS T. PRESBREY and L. HAWLEY.

PERSONAL.

Attorney-General HOAR returned to Washington this morning, and was attending to the duties of his office.

AMUSEMENTS.

Entertainments this Afternoon and Evening.

THE THEATRES.

All the theatres announce *matinée* entertainments to-day. At Wallack's, an afternoon performance of "Caste" may be witnessed, while the last opportunities to applaud "The Tempest" at the Grand Opera House, "La Perichole" at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, the Miss Holt Troupe at the Waverley, and the ever-popular Japanese at the New-York Circus, are offered at each of these houses. This evening, "Wild Oats" will be the play at Booth's, while the pantomime of "Robinson Crusoe" will be enacted at Wood's Museum, and a new burlesque combination will make a first appearance at the Waverley.

MESSRS SOLIENELLE—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

ROSSINI'S "Messe Solennelle" will be sung by Miss KELLOGG, Mme. TESTA and Signori BOSTIS and ANTONUCCI at the Academy of Music this afternoon. In the evening the *Dilettanti* will attend the sixth Philharmonic concert, in which Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, tragedian, Mr. CHARLES H. JARVIS, pianist, the German Liederkranz Society and an orchestra of one hundred performers are to participate. A performance of "Lucrezia Borgia," (the opera,) by the pupils of Professor DUSCHNITZ, we also note, can be attended at the French Theatre.

ORGAN CONCERT AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

HENRY G. TREADER, organist of St. Augustine Church, Philadelphia, will play at the fifteenth concert at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to-day.

Reduction of Cable Tolls.

From the New-York Telegraphic, May 8.

We are authorized to state that, at the meeting last week of the Executive Committee which controls the business of the Atlantic Cable, and by agreement of all the parties interested, the reduction of the charges for transmission of dispatches by the cable, which has been for some weeks under consideration, was finally decided upon. Previous announcements in the newspapers, including that in the Western Union official organ, that this reduction had been ordered, were, as we heretofore stated, premature and incorrect.

On and after June 1 the tariff on dispatches between this City and England will be ten dollars (gold) for ten words or less, and one dollar (gold) for each word in excess of the limit. A discount of fifty per cent. will be made on dispatches of general or political news to the Press for publication. Commercial and financial Press dispatches will, however, continue to be charged at the full rates.

Correction—Note from Senator Cromwell.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, May 6, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper, emanating from your Albany correspondent, which states that I am endeavoring to have the Assembly bill to regulate the sale of gas amended. This is a mistake, as I am in favor of the bill as it passed the Assembly. I have always supported bills restricting the gas monopolies of our City, and I intend to vote for the bill now before the Senate, and shall use every exertion to make it a law. Respectfully,

THOS. J. CREAMER, Senator Sixth District.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL AT BOSTON OF THE STEAMSHIP CHINA.

The Cunard steamship *China* reached Boston Thursday afternoon. She sailed from Liverpool, says a Boston journal, on the 27th of April, took her departure from Queenstown at 5 o'clock P. M., on the 28th, and entered the harbor of Boston, after an unprecedented run of only seven days and twenty-two and a half hours. Her greatest speed on any one day was 375 miles, and she averaged fourteen knots an hour all the way over. She experienced fair weather during the whole voyage, and her passengers, of whom she had eighty-seven in the first cabin, were landed here in excellent spirits, naturally excited by so short and pleasant a trip. They speak in the warmest terms of praise of the ship, and of her gallant commander, Captain HOCKLEY, who, by his genial personal qualities and fine seamanship, has won the respect of all who have had the good fortune to cross the seas with him. The numerous company of first-class passengers brought by the *China*, remarks our contemporary, attests the popularity of both ship and commander. It is the largest number landed in Boston from any European steamer for some time past. She also had 200 steerage passengers.

It is announced on the authority of Mr. DICKENS' doctors that he will not be able to read for several months.

The French semi-official journals publish the following note: "Several organs of the Press announce that an arrangement was signed on the 15th of this month between the Tunisian Government and a great financial establishment of Paris, for the conversion of the debts of the Regency, the execution of the treaty to be placed under the guarantee and superintendence of France, England and Italy. The French Government has not as yet received any official communication concerning the act in question, consequently it has not been able to accept, on its own account, any such arrangement."

The Administration of the French Mint has just voted the sum necessary for striking a medal to commemorate the centenary of the birth of NAPOLEON I. A copy in gold will be presented to the Emperor; others, in silver, to members of the Imperial family; and in bronze to the chief personages of the State.

M. EDGAR QUINET, the eminent French writer, who has lived for seventeen years in exile, has refused to stand as a candidate for Paris, though invited to do so by an influential body of the electors. His primary objection is an unwillingness to take the oath of allegiance to the Emperor.

A dastardly attempt was made on the night of April 18 to upset the special train by which the King of Italy was traveling to Naples, but fortunately it was thwarted by the vigilance of one of the men employed on the line. A large quantity of stones had been piled up across the rails, within a tunnel through which the train had to pass, near the station of Foggia. The signalman stationed there discovered the plot, and stopped the train before it had reached the tunnel. After the obstruction had been removed the train proceeded on its way.

King GEORGE of Hanover had addressed a protest to the Sovereigns of Europe against the sequestration of his property by the Prussian Government. He denies that he maintained the Hanoverian Legion in France with any hostile designs against Prussia. "How was it possible," the King asks, "that some 700 or 800 unarmed refugees could compromise the safety of a State like Prussia? How does it happen that at Berlin it was declared to be necessary to take defensive measures against them? The only thing which to us is clear is that I did not have these political refugees without assistance." In like manner His Majesty denies that the speech he made at a family gathering was open to the construction put upon it. He did but express confidence in Heaven and in his rights.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet were opened April 24 by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH in person. The speech from the Throne delivered by His Majesty states that though the State organization was regulated at the last session of the Diet, still the favorable results then arrived at were not in themselves sufficient guarantees for the welfare of the country, His Majesty therefore invited the Diet to cooperate with him in introducing domestic reforms, and promised that to that end bills should be laid before it relative to the civil and criminal law, municipal reform, the reorganization of the Upper House, a revision of the Electoral and Press laws, as well as measures in reference to the right of public meeting, association, superior educational establishments, the University system, commercial regulations, joint-stock companies, new railways, public works, financial reform, and international treaties. With regard to foreign politics, His Majesty said: "The friendly relations which subsist with us and foreign Powers permitted a hope for the maintenance of peace, so necessary for the execution of internal reforms." This speech was received with loud cheering. During the inaugural ceremony the Hungarian and Croatian tricolors were hoisted beside the royal standard on the castle of Buda.

The King opened the session of the Portuguese Cortes April 24. In his speech from the throne His Majesty said that the Budget as presented would require important alterations. Alluding to the mutiny which occurred lately in the regiment under orders to embark for the coast of Mozambique, the King stated that the Government had promptly restored order. In reference to the state of the finances, His Majesty said that it demanded the serious attention of the members, since the excess of the expenditure over the revenue was a source of anxiety. Efficacious measures for the payment of the floating debt, for the reduction of the deficit, and for a just and equal distribution of the burdens arising from taxation, would be introduced by the Government.

The *Levant Herald* mentions that a shock of earthquake was felt in Constantinople on April 19. No damage was done, but stone houses of the most solid construction were shaken. The vibration was from north to south, and it was felt on both sides of the Bosphorus.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Responsibility of American Statesmen at Home and Abroad—Effects of the Illusive Authority of Representatives in Foreign Countries.

From the London Daily News, April 26.

The delay which has attended the attempt to pass through the United States Senate a ratification of Mr. SEWARD's purchase of the Island of St. Thomas from Denmark, is certainly embarrassing to the latter Power and its dependency, but it is doubtful whether a contemporary is correct in attributing it to "the enmity of the Senate toward the Ex-President and Mr. SEWARD." It is hardly the fault of the American Senate if Danish Ministers read the Constitution of the United States carelessly, and ascribe to a Secretary of State powers which he does not possess. During the late civil war it seemed necessary that the Washington Administration should be permitted certain quasi-legislative functions under what was called the "war power;" but the complaints of the Congress is that Mr. SEWARD contracted in these days certain habits not quite consistent with the normal functions of the Government. When President JEFFERSON purchased of France the vast territory of Louisiana at a trifling cost, he acknowledged to the Senate that he had done what was unconstitutional, but appealed for the approval and indemnity which were cordially conceded on the ground that he had thereby secured what all held to be a great advantage. When Mr. SEWARD purchased from Russia the Territory of Alaska, the act was none the less extra-constitutional, while the advantage was more doubtful, and nothing but a friendly disposition toward Russia availed to overcome the reluctance of the Senate in confirming it. It is probable that similar considerations may avail to secure the ratification of the more valuable West Indian station; but if it shall prove otherwise, we do not least ignore compensation for the disagreeable features of the case that the world will be reminded that America is a Republican Government, and that no Administration has power to conclude treaties with foreign Powers without consultation with the Legislature.

Recent events have shown that Denmark is not the only country which requires a better understanding of this fact. For example, here in England, when Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON agreed to a treaty for the settlement of the American claims, a leading Conservative organ insisted, day after day, that his action was in itself final, and that the Senate had nothing to say about it. If an English newspaper could make such a mistake, it is hardly wonderful that others could have regarded the treaty as in some moral sense binding, and should have deemed its rejection by the Senate as an act of peculiar discourtesy. It certainly would have been so had it been France or Prussia which had similarly rejected the action of its own Minister. *But there is no trace of any consciousness in America that the country was at all involved in the proceedings of Mr. Reverdy Johnson.* It is manifestly desirable for the mutual good understanding of all parties that the fact should be recognized that the traditional standard of diplomatic intercourse has been materially modified in America, and that the action of Cabinets at Washington and their Ministers abroad should be viewed in more strict accordance with their partial powers as limited and defined by the Constitution of their country.

The fact to which we have adverted is a very recent one, *as the complications which have arisen from the failure to weigh it sufficiently show.* We hear from time to time of a party in America, including some eminent statesmen, which maintains that the spirit of their Constitution and people is inconsistent with the retention of the ordinary form and machinery of old-world diplomacy. They hold that the acts of an American Minister in a foreign country cannot mean what they meant by the acts of a similar agent from a Monarchy, and that their international intercourse should be conducted exclusively by special envoys for special purposes. This opinion found considerable expression during the discussion in Congress some time ago concerning the wearing of court costumes by American representatives abroad, the late President of the Senate and others declaring that in any dress the American Ministers could only appear in false characters at foreign courts. Recent experience shows how easily an American Minister may, innocently on his part, be invested by many people in the country to which he is sent with an *illusive authority*, which, when it disappears, may subject him to *imputations really unmerited*. And as long as Cabinet Ministers at Washington are not directly responsible to Congress, that which is the real limitation of their power is liable to be underrated as the absence of any check to their authority, and when their dealings with other Governments come to be questioned or set aside by the Senate, *it is but natural that the Government to question should feel as if they had been imposed upon.* Of course such feelings could not arise were the American Constitution more attentively perused, as it is very likely to be after such practical illustrations of its bearing on other countries as have been furnished by the incidents to which we have referred.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Discussion on the Coal Question—An Investigating Committee Ordered—Condition of the Public Schools.

The adjourned regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held last evening, Dr. THORNE, President, in the chair.

Mr. BURR, of the Finance Committee, reported the following estimate of the amount required for the support of the Public Schools for the ensuing year:

GENERAL SCHOOL FUND.		
Teachers' wages, present rate	$364,000	
Additional teachers in present schools	6,000	
Teachers for new schools	14,000	
Total	$384,000	
Less State apportionment of school moneys, estimated at	132,000	$251,000
Janitors' wages	34,576	
Janitors' wages, new schools	1,800	36,376
Fuel, present rate		12,000
Printing		1,500
Salaries		10,200
Music teachers		7,500
Total		$314,576
SPECIAL SCHOOL FUND.		
Repairs and furnishing		$60,000
Brooklyn Orphan Asylum's distributive share of school moneys		12,000
Warming and ventilation		17,000
Furniture		3,000
Water rents		3,000
Primary room rents		4,000
Building new school, No. 21, on Ryerson-st., enlarged		20,000
Building new school, No. 8		20,000
Site to District No. 8		20,000
Addition to No. 10 Ward, increased accommodation for Janitor		12,000
New Primary School in District No. 16, for building		20,000
Additional amount for site in District No. 16		7,000
Building new Primary in District No. 16		20,000
Addition to Primary No. 4		15,000
Wings to No. 2		7,500
Addition to No. 28		15,000
Flagging and paving yard of Primary No. 3		800
To enlarge School-house No. 25		25,000
Additional amount for site in Ninth Ward		3,000
Building new school in District No. 6	25,000	$304,300
Total		$618,776

Amount to be levied and collected in the taxes of the present year to provide for the payment of school, etc., of $618,776, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, passed April 21, 1867, by which bonds for $400,000 were directed to be issued for the purchase of sites and erection of school houses.

Total	$618,776

Mr. BURR moved that the report be laid on the table, and made the special order for consideration at a special meeting to be held May 18, at 4 o'clock.

An invitation was received from the Grand Army of the Republic to accompany them on the 31st inst., to the various Cemeteries for the purpose of strewing flowers on the graves of soldiers who died for the salvation of the country; also, a request that the day be declared a holiday in the public schools. The invitation was accepted, and Monday, the 31st inst., designated as requested.

Mr. CADLEY, of the Committee on Music, reported in favor of having the sum of $8,500 placed on the budget for the purchase of pianos for schools. The motion was laid on the table until the special meeting.

Mr. WINANT moved that the sum of $35,000 for building No. 24 be added to the budget. Deferred for consideration at special meeting.

Mr. PERRY moved that the sum of $8,000, for purchase of site for new primary school in the northern part of the Seventeenth Ward, be placed on the budget, and the subject referred for consideration at the special meeting.

Mr. ROE offered the following for adoption:

Resolved, That the Committee on Supplies be and are hereby directed to advertise in the Brooklyn and New-York papers for estimates for the necessary supply of coal and wood needed by the Board of Education for the ensuing year, and that they be and are hereby directed to reject all or any bids that may not be deemed for the public interest, said estimates to be issued at a regular meeting of the Board.

Mr. KINSELLA seconded the resolution.

Mr. SEABURY said the resolution was out of order, as the resolution had been made under and by the authority of the Board.

Mr. ROE said if that was the law then it was time for it to be changed.

Mr. SEABURY said the manner in which the Committee on Supplies had acted in the premises relative to the purchase of coal, was the same as it always had been, as Mr. NORTHUP could inform them.

Mr. NORTHUP said that except in one instance, in the course of his experience, the Committee on Supplies had advertised for proposals.

Mr. KIMBOTHE said he had been inquiring about coal, and found that good Locust Mountain coal could have been purchased for $6 per long ton, and for $1 25 per ton it could be stored away in the school buildings.

Mr. KINSELLA hoped that debate on the subject would not be suppressed, for, if it was, he at least would find a method of ventilating what he had to say outside of the Board. He hoped, as coal had not been purchased for the schools in the Eastern District, the subject should be properly considered. He asked the Chairman if he deemed the contract made by the Committee binding on the Board.

The President said that in his opinion the contract, if made, was binding.

Mr. KINSELLA said that he must regard himself as an informer. If one or two gentlemen were to conduct business without consultation with the Board, he thought he and his associates in that Board were placed in a false position.

Mr. NORTHUP asked if the contract had been signed by the President of the Board.

The President replied that he was informed that the contract had been signed by the Committee and by the other parties.

Mr. NORTHUP said he supposed it was binding then.

Mr. HUNTER said it was binding if it was in accordance with law.

Mr. CARROLL said the Board was to blame for the transaction in question, as they all sought to shirk their duty and leave its performance to such committees as would do the work.

Mr. KINSELLA said the Board was on record as not advertising for proposals for supplies generally.

Mr. ROE said he introduced the resolution for the purpose of bringing the subject before the Board and having it discussed. He asked leave to withdraw it.

Permission was granted and the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. ROE gave notice that he would move at a future meeting of the Board an amendment to the by-laws to provide for the manner of making contracts.

Mr. KINSELLA offered the following, which was adopted:

"That a committee of three be appointed to investigate the system under which the supplies, books, &c., used by this Board are purchased, and the workings of the system, and to report to this Board if a better system than that now followed cannot be devised."

Mr. STEARNS moved the following amendment to section 8, article 5, by-laws, which was adopted:

"But no contract or agreement, which shall involve an expenditure exceeding $100, shall be binding, unless signed by the Board and subscribed by the President and Secretary."

Mr. NORTHUP moved that the Board go into a ballot for the election of a Deputy Superintendent.

Mr. KINSELLA alluded to the manner in which Mr. CRUIKSHANK had been ousted from his office as Deputy Superintendent.

Dr. CORNLIN said that Mr. CRUIKSHANK was not the man for the vacancy, and he hoped the Board would not reflect him. The Superintendent of Schools in the City had never devised any method for the teaching of the primary departments. The teachers had no system, and took their places in the schools at small salaries, teaching as they pleased. The interests of the primary departments in the schools of Brooklyn required that a man properly adapted to the duties of the position of Deputy Superintendent should be elected to fill the vacancy; he had no doubt such a man was to be found.

Mr. CARROLL asked if the question under consideration was in order.

The President declared it out of order.

Mr. KINSELLA appealed from the decision of the Chair. He said he had been associated with Dr. CORNLIN on the Teachers' Committee, and he had never hinted a word as to the demoralization of the primary schools. He did not think that the attack made upon the Superintendent over the shoulders of Mr. CRUIKSHANK was conceived in the bad temper.

The Board refused to sustain the chair by 16 nays against 12 yeas.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM moved as a substitute that Mr. CRUIKSHANK be continued in his present position until otherwise ordered by the Board.

Mr. HAYES said he differed very much with Dr. CORNLIN as to the condition of the public schools. He believed that the schools were in excellent condition, and would compare favorably with schools which he had visited in Boston, Baltimore, Toledo, Chicago and other places. They had energetic teachers and able principals, full of zeal for the welfare of the education of the children. Mr. CRUIKSHANK had come to them with the loftiest commendations from men of learning and merit, of unmixed judgment as to the qualities he possessed for educational work.

Mr. CORNLIN observed that he had said nothing about the character of Mr. CRUIKSHANK, he merely claimed that he was not the man for the place—not the man adapted for the duties pertaining to the conduct of the primary departments. He moved that Mr. FROTHINGHAM's motion be laid on the table.

The substitute was adopted and the Board adjourned.

THE NAVY-STREET HOMICIDE.

Inquest on the Body of James Dunnigan.

Coroner JONES, last evening, commenced an inquest on the body of JAMES DUNNIGAN, who died from injuries sustained at a fracas in Navy-street, near Johnson, on Sunday evening, the 2d inst.

The first and principal witness examined was JAMES DOWD, who testified that he was in Johnson-street on Sunday evening, the 2d inst., between 6 and 8 o'clock, and saw a crowd at the corner of Navy and Johnson streets; he met JAMES DUNNIGAN; deceased came across the street, and said there was going to be a fight; deceased then went into the crowd, and shortly after came over again, and said he was cut, and said that "that young fellow did it," but he did not point to any person as he spoke, nor did he mention any name; deceased exposed his wound, and his bowels protruded; witness heard a pistol shot, but saw no one running; he has not been threatened by any one if he testified the truth of what he saw; deceased was stabbed between the ribs and the hip.

Mrs. CATHARINE O'NEIL, wife of PATRICK O'NEIL, saloon keeper at the corner of Johnson and Navy streets, testified to the fact of KILMRAD, one of the men who was wounded, going to the saloon on Sunday afternoon, and again in the evening several times, endeavoring to gain an entrance for the purpose of obtaining drinks; the last time he went there he used a coarse epithet in relation to her husband. The Coroner excused Mrs. O'NEIL from giving any protracted testimony last evening, as she was in a sickly condition.

The other witnesses examined were PETER O'BRIEN, PATRICK REDDEN and JAMES REDDEN, none of whom appeared to know anything of the fight, except that a pistol-shot was fired by some person whom they did not see.

At this point the inquest was adjourned.

There are five persons under arrest on suspicion of being implicated in the homicide, viz., ROBERT BERRY, JAMES HOWARD, JAMES CLARBERRY, JOHN GILROY and PATRICK O'NEIL.

Workingmen's Union.

A regular monthly meeting of the Workingmen's Union took place last evening at Early-Closing Hall, No. 267 Bowery, Mr. JESSUP, the President, being in the chair. A letter was read from E. W. CLARKE, of Springfield, Mass., requesting a copy of the Trades' Union by-laws and constitution, in order to form a similar union in that city. A letter was read from Norfolk, Va., to the same effect. Three delegates were then received from the Bakers' Union. Mr. JESSUP, who was on the Committee appointed to take into consideration the offer of the Tontine Life Insurance Company to give members of the Union especial advantages in insuring their lives, reported that the Committee met last Sunday and would meet again next Sunday.

The President then called for reports from the Journeymen Tailors' Union, the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, the Typographical Union, the Operative Plasterers, the Journeymen Horseshoers, the Waiters' Association, the Journeymen Bakers, the New-York Slate Roofers, the Six Divisions of Laborers of New-York, the United Coopers No. 4, New-York Paper Stainers' Union, the Bricklayers' Union No. 12, the Bricklayers' Union No. 2, the Stair Builders, the Bricklayers' Union No. 4, the Iron Moulders' Union, the Clothing Cutters' Union, the Varnishers and Polishers, and the Journeymen Morocco Finishers' Union.

Among the reports was one from the Tailors' Union, saying that fifty of the hands at BROOKS BROTHERS' establishment, had struck for a higher scale of wages, and more would probably do so next week.

Mr. CARROLL, of the Iron Moulders' Union No. 5, said that his union had resolved that wages would be demanded on wages, to take effect next Monday. Prospects were favorable.

Mr. DALY, of the Varnishers and Polishers, said that a demand for an increase had been made and granted.

Mr. CROGAN, of the Bricklayers' Union No. 4, said that a demand would shortly be made for eight hours' work by his organization. His employer, he said, was a thoroughgoing eight-hour man, and had asked him if the measure was not to be carried out this Summer.

Mr. BLANCHARD, of the Tailors' Union, then read a proposition to the workingmen of the City to the effect that they should associate together for protection and relief, and cultivate a better feeling and understanding mutually. The labor organizations of the City united in a brotherhood would have great strength and defy opposition, and it was desirable to raise a fund of from $25,000 to $100,000, in order to support any society on strike. The proposition was tabled on the score that it would be difficult to collect the funds, and that, if collected, the money might be, to a great extent, misapplied.

The President called attention to the present strike of the brickmakers of Haverstraw, who had been in the habit each Summer of working from sunrise to sunset, and now desired that their day's work should be limited to 11½ hours. Prices had been reduced for other localities, but those who had fixed homes and families had remained behind and were in distress. They had been aided by $700 from the Laborers' Association at Verplanck's Point, but the money had been consumed. They asked aid. The President also mentioned the strike of the potters at Trenton, and their appeal for assistance. He recommended appropriations for the two bodies from the various individual labor organizations.

The meeting then adjourned.

Alleged Incendiary Fire.

About 5 o'clock last evening smoke was seen issuing from a second floor back room of the house No. 196 Greene-street occupied by MICHAEL PETERS. This fire was extinguished before it had destroyed the bed in which it was discovered, and at that moment smoke was found proceeding from a dark bedroom between the front and back room, where a lot of clothing was found on the floor, and the flames were extinguished before a third fire was discovered in a bed in the front attic bedroom, where it had again broken out in a bed, and, although the flames had gained some headway, they were quickly quenched. This multiplication of fires in the same building was considered suspicious, and PETERS, and his wife ROSA, were arrested by Officer MESCHUTT, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and taken to the Mercer-street Station-house, where they were locked up by Captain CAFFREY to await investigation. The Police report there were very little furniture in the house, and at the time of the fire, and that they found a policy for $600 in the Germania Insurance Company safely stowed away in the trunk of PETERS, which was ready for removal, and was also taken to the Station-house. The vigilance of Officer MESCHUTT and the promptness of Engine Company No. 33 alone prevented the destruction of the building, which was only damaged to the amount of $100, while the damage to furniture is estimated at about the same figure. PETERS and his wife earnestly deny having fired the house, but they will be arraigned this morning before Justice LEDWITH, when all the facts will doubtless be ascertained.

Phrenocosmian Society.

The seventeenth anniversary of the Phrenocosmian Society of the College of New-York was celebrated yesterday evening at the Academy of Music, and attracted a large number of people. The exercises consisted of orations interspersed with music. M. C. JULIEN, President, delivered the "President's Address." The other speakers and their subjects were as follows: T. F. MILLER, "Art;" E. M. STEPHENS, "Universities and the Modern Temptation;" M. H. CARNOSO, "Quackery;" C. E. JESSUP, "Who is My Neighbor;" C. A. DORENUS, "Sun and Stars;" T. H. BURCHARD, "The Higher Liberty;" N. CLARK, Jr., "France and the French;" W. De F. EDWARDS, "Passion and Principle;" G. A. BAKER, Jr., "Bell and Belle." The evening closed with the "Honorary Oration" by Rev. GEO. NIXON, A. M.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Rev. T. A. LODGE, of Morrisania, will preach in the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church (near Division-street) on Sunday morning next, in behalf of the fund which is being raised to rebuild his church. It was to be remembered that the former edifice was constructed of newly-patented bricks, which crumbled to pieces after a brief exposure to the elements, and the building fell to the ground. The congregation, being a poor one, has been compelled to send abroad for help, which, thus far, has been liberally rendered by sister churches.

The North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford streets, reopens to-morrow, after having been closed several weeks, thoroughly renovated and improved. An invitation is extended to all who have ever been connected with the Church to meet them on this occasion.

At 10 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the bookstore of FREDERICK WORMLEHONE, No. 143 Division-street, caused by explosion of liquid gas, and doing a damage of $700 to the stock, which was insured for $1,000.

At 10 o'clock last evening CATHARINE MCARDLE, aged sixty years, who resided at No. 2 Orchard-street, was run over near her residence by one of the Orchard-street horse lines and instantly killed. The body was removed to the Eldridge-street Station-house, where the driver was also locked up to await an inquest by the Coroner, which will be held this morning.

Two of the Baptist Churches of this City hold their anniversary to-morrow evening. The Berean Church, corner Bedford and Downing streets and the Pilgrim, in Thirty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue. The former will be addressed by J. K. BURTON and G. W. HILLMAN, and the latter by Tenn. D. ANDERSON, D. D., and HALSEY W. KNAPP.

About 6 o'clock last evening, a boy caused a fire in the saloon of JOHN LIEBMANN, in the basement of No. 11 East Broadway, by attempting to draw liquid gas while having a lighted candle in his hand. The result was a damage of $100 to stock, which is covered by a policy of $1,500 in the Westchester County Insurance Company.

At 8:30 o'clock last evening the gas escaping in the building No. 74 Crosby-street caught fire from a lamp, but the flames were extinguished by the inmates before any damage had been done.

Brooklyn.

Judge GILBERT, is to decide to-day whether he will grant an application on the part of HENRY JEARNOT, one of the alleged perpetrators of the robbery of the safe of PARSONS, WHERLER & Co., in December last, to be admitted to bail.

Collector FERRELAND of the Second Internal Revenue District, will be prepared to receive payment of taxes at his office from the 30th to the 31st instant.

Personal.

List of Americans registered with NORTON & Co., American Bankers, No. 14 Rue Auber, Paris: Mrs. G. G. Munger, Miss L. S. Dwinelle, Harry E. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. James Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rhodes and family, R. Hawley and family, W. S. Shirley and family, G. L. Whittaker, W. H. Rydes, D. D., and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hudley, A. C. Winters and wife, Mr. and Mrs. F. Randall, John J. Healey, James Findle, F. M. Henderin, Chas. H. Pattis, Newell Sterlevart, Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Fiske, Cyrus W. Field and family, Miss Fannie L. Fiske, General R. W. Kirkham, Major Murray Davis, W. L. Bridgeford, Geo. Harral, A. Halland and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hale, Dr. Du Bouchet, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Weld and son, W. Gregory and family.

Sweet Powder.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE ARTICLE.—Prof. E. LYON while traveling in Asia, discovered a flower, which, when powdered, is sure death to every kind of Insect, from a Cockroach to a Fly. He protected his discovery by letters-patent, Government medals, &c., put his signature upon every flask of the article, and named it LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER. He imparted his secret to no one but his successor.

Purchasers of Insect Powder—and it is used in almost every house—must see to it that they are not deceived by worthless imitations and counterfeits. The signature of *E. Lyon* is the purchaser's guarantee. Look sharp for it, and buy no Insect Powder that does not bear it. It may be had of Druggists and Family Stores, at 25 cents per flask.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

—*Advertisement.*

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This article is the true secret of beauty. It is what fashionable ladies, actresses and opera singers use to produce that cultivated, *distingué* appearance so much admired in the circles of fashion.

It removes all unsightly blotches, redness, freckles, tan, sunburn and effects of Spring winds, and gives to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy and power. No lady who values a fine complexion can do without the Magnolia Balm. 75 cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

For dressing the hair, use LYON'S Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.

Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

Waltham Watches.

FULLER & Co., No. 25 John-st., New-York, offer the finest watches at the lowest prices, in all grades of these celebrated timekeepers, in solid gold and silver cases only.—*Advertisement.*

Brotherhood Library,

No. 129 East 17th-st., near Irving-place.

Catalogues now ready. Over 22,000 volumes, English, French and German. New books and periodicals, foreign and home, constantly received.—*Advertisement.*

The Swiss Manufacturing Company,

No. 36 East 14th-st., Union-square.

Importers and Dealers in Swiss Carved Goods.—*Advertisement.*

Colton's,

Where 36,411 patients have certified that their teeth have been drawn without pain. No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYRNES & Co., No. 189 Broadway, N. Y., jewelers and dealers in all grades of WALTHAM WATCHES at LOWEST PRICES.

Gentlemen who desire to obtain the very fine three-quarter plate watches made at Waltham, which we warrant shall satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.—*Advertisement.*

BEST TEA in three minutes! Liebig's Extract of Beef. Gelatine! Prepared Cocoa! The right thing for family use and for invalids. J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The great remedy for cancer, scrofula and kidney disease. Sold by druggists. Depot at SCHIEFFELIN'S, 170 William-st., N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Weber

PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS

REMOVED TO

5TH-AV., CORNER OF 16TH-ST.

These instruments are used by Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Miss LOUISE KELLOGG, Miss ALICE TOPP, S. B. MILLS, J. N. PATTISON, HARRY SANDERSON, GEO. F. BRISTOW, C. JEROME HOPKINS, A. R. PEASE; and considered by every musician of note the

BEST PIANOS NOW MANUFACTURED.

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured, by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

Window Shades.

Gilt, Painted, Frosc, Holland, &c., for dwellings, stores and skylights. Store Shades altered to order. G. J. & J. R. KELTY & CO., Manufacturers. Wholesale and Retail, No. 447 Broadway. Furniture Store at No. 661 Broadway.

Paper Hangings.

New patterns, wholesale or retail, at G. J. & J. R. KELTY & CO.'s Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts.

Rose de Chandon's

DRY IMPERIAL (TIN-FOIL)

Of the vintage 1865. For sale with all first-class dealers in wines here.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1869.

Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan.

The only reliable remedy for these brown discolorations on the face is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE L

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A moderate number of persons attended the sales yesterday, and the bidding was quite fair. The attractions were limited. Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & CO. had a small sale of Laurens-street property, and Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE sold a number of lots located at Paterson, N. J.

To-day there will be no sales; next week will be a very busy one. Several important sales of country property are announced, and as the demand for out-of-town property is steadily increasing and the plots offered quite desirable, it is fair to expect large audiences and good sales.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By Joseph McGuire.

2-story brick house and lot, No. 114 Laurens-st., 203 ft. n. of Prince-st., lot 16x51, John Hogan $10,200
2-story frame, 5-story brick buildings and two lots, Nos. 106 and 108 Laurens-st., each lot 25x100, A. Turner 25,100
4-story brick, frame house, and two lots, Nos. 109 and 111 Laurens-st., each lot 25x99.8, A. F. Rice 25,800
3-story brick store and lot, No. 117 Laurens-st., lot 25x99, R. Hagan 25,100
3-story, 4-story brick buildings and lot No. 123 Laurens-st., 75 ft. from Prince-st., lot 25x100, Elizabeth Pinder 19,000

PATERSON, N. J.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4 lots s. s. of 20th-av., corner of 103-st., each 25x100, J. R. Gautebien $840
4 lots s. s. of 20th-av., adjoining above, same size, Jacob Marcellis 800
4 lots w. s. of 24th-st., 100 ft. n. of 20th-av., and 4 lots in rear on 23d-st., same size, G. A. Hobart 1,000
7 lots adjoining and 3 lots in rear, same size, G. A. Hobart 1,800
4 lots s. s. 20th-av., 200 14th-st., each 25x100, J. Marcellis 700
4 lots adjoining on 20th-av., same size, G. A. Hobart 720
3 lots s. s. 20th-st., and 3 lots in rear on same, adjoining above, same size, Jacob Marcellis 1,100
4 lots on 24th-st., adjoining above, and 3 lots in rear on 25th-st., same size, J. R. Gautebien 1,100
House, barn and lots s. s. of 20th-av., between 26th and 28th sts., each 25x100, J. R. Gautebien 5,600
10 lots s. s. of 20th-st., 100 ft. s. of 20th-av., and 6 lots in rear on 20th-st., each 25x100, Andrew A. Schneider 2,100
3 lots on 5th-av., between 1st and 2d sts., and 2 adjoining on 2d-st., and 2 on 1st-st., each 25x100, J. D. Goldsmith 2,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Clinton-st., s. s., lot known as No. 1,027, of Rutgers estate, 25x122 ..... $4,000
Hopper-lane, s. s., 325.6 ft. w. of 12th-av., 18.5x[illegible] 6,200
Mitchell-place, n. s. corner of 1st-av., 102x50.10 20,000
Kingsbridge road and 10th-av., between 183d and 184th sts., irregular 110,000
Bridge-st., w. s., 75.11 ft. s. s. of Bevington-st., 25x[illegible] 19,000
2d-st., n. s., lot known as No. 512, of Stuyvesant's estate, 24.9x100.7-12 20,000
2d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100 20,000
11th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x94.8 18,750
11th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25.8x139.7 28,000
23d-st., s. s., 260.11 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.11x[illegible] 19,500
23d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.4x98.9 19,500
24th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.9 20,000
40th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 12.7x98.9 7,000
40th-st., n. s., 225.2 ft. e. of 2d-av., 12.7x98.9 8,300
42d-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9 20,000
51st-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5 22,500
51st-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5 12,500
51st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5 10,000
51st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 10,150
51st-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 9,500
64th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5 8,800
64th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 11,100
64th-st., s. s., 225.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.11x77 4,000
123d-st., n. s., 415 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11 5,500
125th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.11 10,800
Avenue D, e. s., 23 ft. s. of 8th-st., 23x75 3,500
1st-av., n. w. corner of 2d-st., 32.10x75 20,000
2d-st., n. s., 36.10 ft. e. of 2d-av., 24x100.8x36.10x[illegible] 20,000
2d-st., n. s., 67.4½ ft. e. of 8th-st., 22.6x[illegible] 20,000
3d-st., w. s., 92.3 ft. n. of 77th-st., 36.1x100 4,000
3d-st., s. s., 92.5 ft. n. of 6th-st., 22x[illegible] 14,725
3d-st., w. s., 92.5 ½ ft. n. of 112th-st., 25.3 ½x100 22,000
8th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x[illegible] ..... nom.
10th-st., e. s., lots known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, of Striker's Bay Farm, 100.8x100 27,000
12th-st., s. s. corner of 5th-st., 25x100 20,840
23d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 ..... [illegible]

Lease Recorded.

Broadway, n. e. corner of Astor-place, 21 years, per annum $6,800
Broadway, No. 943, 5 years, per annum 2,600
East Houston-st., No. 149, 5 years per annum 1,400
Rivington-st., No. 50, 10 years 1,000
Grand-st., No. 229, 11 years, per annum 6,000
Fulton-st., No. 184, 5 years, per annum 5,000
Jackson-st., No. 17, 7 years, per annum 700
Lewis-st., No. 106, 3 years, per annum 600
Spring-st., No. 143, 3 years, per annum 1,200
1st-av., No. 222, 1 year and 6 months, per annum 1,000
Avenue A, n. s., between 6th and 6th sts., 3 years, per annum 1,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, s. s., 94.9 ft. n. w. of McDougal-st., 20.7x28.8x20x30x28 ..... $900
Centre-st., lot No. 95, New-Lots, 20x100, deed 1869 125
Clinton-st., 100 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 20x100 2,000
Clymer-st., 121.11 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 18.11x[illegible] 4,000
Clymer-st., s. s., 219 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 18.11x[illegible] 4,000
Clymer-st., s. s., 237.11 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 22.3x[illegible] 4,700
Dean-st., s. s., 212.6 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 25x100 6,000
Degraw-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Rogers-av., 25x127.6 800
Dupont-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100 1,500
Fleet-st., s. s., Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25, (Bach's distillery) 47,800
Furman-st., e. s., adjoining old line Everett-st., 28.6x21.8x12.8x11x10.4, R. & S. 800
Grand-st., s. s., 99 ft. w. of 3d-st., 25x100 6,000
Hancock-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of Reid-st., 25x100 800
Hickory-st., n. s., section No. 111, Clove Hill map, 170.16x144 2,600
Herkimer-st., n. s., 214.4 ft. e. of Brevoort-av., 20x100 1,400
Madison-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 32x100 10,750
Madison-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 18x100 6,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 20x100 7,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Cypress-av., 25x100 800
Myrtle-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Cypress-av., 25x100 800
Myrtle-av., n. s., 195.10 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 25x100 10,000
Power-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100 1,200
Bergen-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Nostrand-st., 25x100 5,250
Myrtle-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Myrtle-av., 20 ft. n. of rear lot, 20x72.11 800
Bayeux-st., 100 ft. e. of Myrtle-av., 40 ft. n. of rear lot, 40x72.11 1,170
Smith-st., n. s., 25 ft. n. of Atlantic-st., 16.8x[illegible] 700
State-st., n. s., 112.6 ft. s. of Bond-st., 12.6x74.4 4,600
Steuben-st., w. s., 246 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 20x100 800
Union-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 40x100 1,600
Union-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 100x100 3,000
President-st., 92.76 ft. w. of Bond-st., 25x100 ..... R. & S. 1,000
Union-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Smith-st., 125x30, R. & S. 11,800
West-st., lot No. 13, New-Lots, deed 1868, 20x100 100
1st-place, n. s., 105 ft. e. of Court-st., 18.8x30 1,400
North 9th-st., s. s., 85 ft. w. of 6th-st., 20x100 2,200
14th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18x[illegible], q. c. 1,600
26th-st., n. s., 331.7 ft. e. e. of 4th-av., 18x114, q. c. & s. ..... [illegible]
26th-st., n. s., 551.3 ft. e. e. of 4th-av., 18x114 1,400
26th-st., s. s., 181 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.8x100 4,800
27th-st., s. s., lot No. 770, 5th Ward, 20x100.10 400
28th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100 3,200
30th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100 1,250
30th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100 900
40th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100 700
40th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100 700
40th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100 700
40th-st., and 9th-av., s. w. corner, 25x100 750
Bedford-st., s. s., 240.10 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 18x77.6x60x33.8 1,700
Atlantic-av., s. s., 213.1 ft. e. of Perry-av., 50x99.1 5,250
Classon-av., corner Parnell-st., thence e., 76.5 ft. n. 10,750
Central-av. and Cornelia-st., south corner, 50x100 5,800
Classon-av., w. s., 61.10 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 19.7x[illegible] 6,200
Clermont-av., w. s., 88.10 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 20x74 3,200
De Kalb-av., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 100x100 5,600
East New-York-av., n. w. s., 71.10 ft. s. w. of Van Sinderen-av., 50x87.8 4,000
Gates-av., s. s., 204.8 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 34.8x110 15,100
Gates-av., s. s., 236 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 17x110 1,800
Grand-av., w. s., 62.11 ft. s. of Park-av., 30.8x[illegible] 600
Grand-av., w. s., 217.3 ft. s. of Park-av., 31.8x[illegible] 800
Kent-av., n. e. s., 63.9 ft. s. e. of Clymer-st., 20.6x41.8x20.4x[illegible] 1,000
Lafayette-av. and Broadway, s. w. cor., 48.8x[illegible] 5,000
DE KALB-AV., s. s., 270 ft. w. of Myrtle-av., 25x100 21,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Throop-av., 50x100 6,000
Throop-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 25x100 7,000
Troy-av., s. s., 62 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 12x93 1,600
Troy-av., s. s., 62 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 12x93 1,600
Willoughby-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 25x100 4,000
2d-av. and 26th st., s. e. cor., 25.2x100 6,000

Leases Recorded.

Fulton-st., No. 422, lease of 1867, 6 years, per year $1,700
Willoughby-av., No. 76, 2 years, per year 1,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Grand and Academy sts., lots Nos. 640, 642, 644 and 646, 100x100 ..... $10,000

Glenwoodville.

Grove-av., w. s., lots Nos. 417 and 419, 50x100 ..... $200

Hempstead.

Front-st., s. s., adjoining Willets's, 27x81 ..... $4,000
Bedell's store to Sagers road, n. s., adjoining Smith's, ½ acre 75
Plot opposite above, ½ acre ..... [illegible]

Jamaica.

Hempstead and Jamaica road, corner of, adjoining Sherwood & Fader's 5 acres $9,000

Woodside.

Lot No. 291, Schenck estate $200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

James-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Howard-st., 25x[illegible] $2,000

East Chester.

Lakes-av., e. s., adjoining C. A. Hodgman's, ½ acre $4,250
12th-av., s. s., lot No. 329, Mt. Vernon, 100x150 1,200

Greenburg.

Main and Washington sts., n. w. corner, 28x70 ..... $60,000
Private road, n. e. s., part of R. R. Paulding's, 24.207-1,000 acres 48,604

Ossining.

Highland turnpike, e. s., adjoining Henry Walker's, 14.22-100 acres $20,000

Mamaroneck.

Turnpike to Oriental road, s. w. s., adjoining R. Craighead's, 9 acres $12,000

Morrisania.

Mott-st., n. s., 175 ft. from Morris-av., 25x100 ..... $825
Willis-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 148th-st., 25x100 1,600
Westchester Railroad-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Park-av., 50x[illegible] 725
1st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Boston road, 25x100 2,700
180th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x[illegible] 1,300

Rye.

Dubois-av., w. s., lot No. 2, map of Mr. Lyons' property, 40x120 ..... $4,000
Main-st., s. s., adjoining Mary E. Beaubien's property, 50x120 9,100

Westchester.

Tremont-av., 82 ft. from Heineman-st., 102x100 ..... $1,000
Westchester to Williamson road, W. W. Lado's, 50 97-100 acres 100,000

Tremont.

Riverdale-av., e. s., adjoining J. E. Bodker's, 200 x[illegible] $4,000
Riverdale-av., e. s., adjoining Blackwell & Bunn's, 50x100 2,000
Woodworth-av. and Union-place, s. w. cor., 125x125 10,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Broome-st., w. s., 112 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25x100 ..... $800
Berdan-st. and Waverley-place, n. e. corner, 54x100 2,800
Colfax and Hunterdon sts., s. w. corner, 50x100 900
Clinton-av., w. s., indefinite locality, 33 ft. front 5,200
Fairmount-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Chestnut-st., 25x100 215
Hamilton-st., n. s., indefinite locality, 25x94 5,150
Jackson-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of Ferry-st., 25x100 600
Kinney-st., n. s., indefinite locality, 25x92 800
Littleton-av., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Goden-st., 50x100 800
Longworth-st., s. s., indefinite locality, 25x100 2,000
Liberty-st., e. s., 91 ft. n. of Green-st., 30x70 7,500
Market-st., n. s., indefinite locality, 25x100 3,000
Pacific-st., s. s., indefinite locality, 25x100 2,000
River-st., w. s., indefinite locality, 25x94 2,700
South Orange, corner Springfield-av., 150 ft. front 15,000
Spring-st., 87 ft. from Division-st., 37 ft. front 5,000
Waverly Place and Monmouth-st., s. e. corner, 50x100 1,000
Waverly Place, s. s., 50 ft. east of Monmouth-st., 25x100 1,000
Warren-st., s. s., 210 ft. from Hudson-st., 25x100 1,000
Condit-st., s. s., 300 ft. s. w. of Hudson-st., 25x100 10,000

Belleville.

Dow-st., corner of Jones-st., 40x100 ..... $1,000
New-st., s. s., 150 ft. n. of John-st., 100x182 2,320
Dow-st., e. s., indefinite, 65 ft. front ..... [illegible]

Bloomfield.

Prospect-st., centre line, indefinite, 188x80 ..... $12,675

Caldwell.

Indefinite location, plot ¼ acre 1,000
Montclair to Caldwell road, centre line, indefinite, 50-100 acre 2,000

Clinton.

Augusta-st., n. s., 200 ft. from College-st., 100x115 ..... $950

Montclair.

Cottage-place, corner Grant-st., 150x153 ..... $1,750
Bowers and Pumpton turnpike, s. w. s., indefinite, 25x100 2,737
Mountain road, from Mountain-av. to Valley road, 1¼ acres 2,500

Orange.

Yelfurnt-st., w. s., indefinite, 25x100 ..... $370
Myrtle-st., w. s., indefinite, 25x125 400

Jersey City.

Brisset-st., e. s., 52.4 ft. s. of South 7th-av., 16.8x100 ..... $9,200
Gregory-st., n. s., adjoining lot No. 5, Henderson & Gregory's map, 25.8x72 2,750
Grove-and North 1st-st., n. e. corner, 200x100 20,000
Monmouth-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Grand-av., 50x100 25,000
Jersey-av. and North 3d-st., n. e. corner, 100x100 5,000
Monmouth-st. and Newark-av., n. e. corner, 27.3x[illegible] 14,250
Monmouth-st. and North 3d-st., n. e. corner, 25x[illegible] 7,500
Montgomery and Henderson sts., s. w. corner, 50x[illegible] 8,000
Warren-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of York-st., 25x75 12,000
Warren-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of York-st., 25x75 ..... [illegible]
Wayne-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Mercelis-st., 19x73 15,000
Wayne-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Mercelis-st., 21x70 ..... [illegible]
South 4th-st., n. s., 134 ft. e. of Brunswick-st., 18x[illegible] 2,200
South 6th-st., n. s., 147 ft. w. of Jersey-av., 21.8x[illegible] 7,000
Lots Nos. 3, 4, block No. 103, map of Abrisimus, 25x100 23,000
Lot No. 24, block No. 208, map of Abrisimus, 25x[illegible] 7,000
Lot No. 37, block No. 1, map of Powles Hook, 25x100 6,000

Hoboken.

Bloomfield-st., w. s., 236 ft. n. of 7th-st., 20.4x98 ..... $12,000
Grand and 4th sts., n. e. corner, 40x200 16,000
Hudson-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 5th-st., 25x100 16,000
Hudson-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 5th-st., 25x100 20,000
Hudson-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of 5th-st., 25x100 1,200
Hudson-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of 5th-st., 25x100 1,200
Jefferson-st., e. s., 275 ft. s. of 1st-st., 25x100, March 1, 1868 2,200
Jefferson-st., e. s., 275 ft. s. of 1st-st., 25x100, March 1, 1868 4,200
Lot No. 24, block No. 108, Center estate, 25x100 650
Lots Nos. 37, 38, block No. 1, Center estate, 50x100 2,400
Lot No. 32, block No. 108, Center estate, 25x100 650

West Hoboken.

Savoy and Spring sts., s. e. corner, 125x100 ..... $30,000

Hudson City.

Charlotte-st., e. s., 26 ft. s. of Howell-st., 25x107 ..... $800
Clinton-av., s. s., adjoining H. Bruner, 20x56 400
Dwight-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Garrison-st., 25x[illegible] 1,000
Howell-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Amelia-st., 25x100 350
Spruce-st., corner of Germania-av., 50x100 1,100
Warren-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Pierce-av., 25x100 700
Lots 27 to 31, block 1, Bramhall's map 625
Lots Nos. 3, 11, block 1, Hudson Grove, No. 2 map, each 25x100 2,000
Lots Nos. 23, 25, block 4, map Chelsea, each 25x100 3,000
Lot No. 23, block No. 103, Vanderbeck, Mills et al. map 2,500
Lot No. 144, map Van Vorst's Heights Co. 25x100 2,000
Lot No. 14, block No. 7, Van Vorst's map, West Hoboken, 25x100 800
Lot No. 34, block No. 11, Baldwin & Gilchrist's map 850
Lot No. 1, block No. 5, Bramhall's map 700

Bergen.

Washington-av., s. s., Geo. Hutton's, 17.2x100 ..... $1,700
Washington-av., s. s., M. J. Pollock's, 20x124 2,200
West Side and Stewart-ave., corner of, 112x102, 189x704 14,000
Lot No. 6, near No. 4, R. Van Riper's estate, 100x132 12,000
Lot No. 5, map No. 2, R. Van Riper's estate, ½ share, 82x182 ..... [illegible]

Greenville.

Old Bergen road, cor. Ocean-st., 6.893-1,000 acre $30,000
Lots Nos. 51 and 52, block No. 1, Greenville Grove, 50x100 750

Bergenne.

Old Bergen road, adjoining late Wm. String-ham's, 1½ acres $12,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JOHN ROSS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 23 Pine-st.
NORTH RIVER PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—Valuable household property on North River, between 20th and 21st sts.; eleven lots of ground, buildings, fences, and sheds thereon, and one-half of the bulkhead; has been used as a coal-yard for ten years; lease over fifty years to run; only two blocks follow the new ferry of the Erie Railroad, now in operation foot of 23d-st.

FOR SALE—Three high-stoop brown-stone front houses on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th ave.; all modern; immediate possession; terms liberal.

ALSO,
A West-side high-stoop brown-stone front house on Lexington-ave.; fully furnished; early possession.

House and lot on 18th-st., near 8th-av.

Valuable corner on Bleecker-st.

FRAME-ST.—A first-class five-story brick front store, near the Corn Exchange, about forty-two feet front.

ALSO,
VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT,
AT SUMMIT, N. J.,

comprising about twenty-five acres, capable of being sub-divided into eight or ten different plots. Cottage house, coachhouse, barn, ice house, cellar; barn, carriage-house, hennery, and wood-house; roads built in part of the grounds; gravel and sand for all purposes. Fruit trees, apples, pears, quinces, cherries, and all small fruits; berries to give abundance. Setting out of the parent water; never changing Summer or Winter. Trees—most beautiful evergreens found in the country, and deciduous trees, rare and valuable. Early possession given.

TO RENT—Two lofts in Mercer-st., near Bleecker, suitable for storage or light manufacturing. Apply to JOHN ROSS, No. 23 Pine-st., basement.

ALSO,
A large number of valuable plots, of one-third acre each, in the City of Elizabeth.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 70 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th ave., 20.6x[illegible]x100.5; parlors and entire solid walnut; butler's pantry, dumb-waiter, chandeliers; carpets; shades; price $35,000. Apply on premises.

THIRD-AV. FRONT FOR SALE.—ENTIRE front (three lots, each 25x100) 40th-st., near 3d-av.; easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY FACTORY, 50 x 120 feet, with three lots of ground. Inquire at Nos. 8 and 10 Wallst., Room No. 6.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY, containing 2½ acres, fronting 400 feet on water, and 200 feet, with depth of water for larger vessels, contiguous to docks, and well adapted to improve for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE

ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—For sale a country seat on high ground, at Hyde Park, fronting 1,000 feet on the Hudson River, and commanding very superb views of the river and Island. The mansion is located in a fine grove of forest trees; it is about 60 feet square, with an addition 32x50 feet, containing in all about 15 large rooms, 3 water closets, bath-room, water and gas throughout, two fine walks, bells, speaking tubes, marble mantels and grate in every room, and all in perfect repair. Barns, stables, gardener's house, greenhouse, grapery, &c., all in good order; 4 acres of ground, with the balance of the estate of 18 acres. Price $60,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST BANK OF THE Hudson, opposite Tivoli Station, an elegant country seat of 60 acres, of the best land, affording the finest possible views of the Hudson, the distant towering Catskills, and the adjacent country. The mansion is a substantial old family one, but fully renovated with modern improvements and all necessary outbuildings, viz.: barn, carriage, coach, poultry, play and tool houses, blind, &c. A fine lawn, with spring supplying a fish pond, meanders through the grounds, forming beautiful vistas opposite to the river. The lawn declines with a gentle slope to the Hudson, terminating in a fine sandy beach, affording safe bathing. Abundance of fruit. The premises are now vacant, and ready for immediate occupancy, and present a most desirable and healthful residence, at a price at moderate means and reduced rates. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a neat cottage, ten rooms, slightly situated in the beautiful village of Woodside, N. J.; time, one hour from New-York City Hall; an acre and a half of ground, fine lawn, variety of grapes, fruits, stable, &c.; prefer to lease for a term of years to an approved tenant. For full information address ROBT. CUNNINGTON, book-store No. 61 Park-row, or C. D. HUNT, Box 3,000, office of *Business Monitor*, Howard Building, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO NEW genuine French roofed houses, containing thirteen rooms each, with all city modern improvements; lot 40x100, beautifully laid out and well stocked with shrubbery and fruit trees; locality healthy; two minutes' walk to new depot, and twenty minutes' ride on railroad to the City. Inquire of the owner at English Neighborhood, N. J., or at his office, No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York. B. N. MARSH.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the Long Island Sound, about two hours from New-York by express cars; it is one of the most beautiful spots, and commanding the grounds and outbuildings, between New-York and New-Haven. Possession at short notice; to be sold on easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, for further information, at No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WEST POINT.

For sale at West Point, a country residence and about seven acres of highly improved land, fine orchard and garden; location about one and a half miles north of Cadets' Hotel; roads and walks through and about the grounds macadamized and in perfect order; beautiful views; house several hundred feet back; contains, on parlor floor, drawing-room, family parlor, dining-room, butler's pantry, billiard-room, water-closet, &c. Second floor—6 connecting chambers, bath-room, water-closet, &c. Third floor—five rooms, several large closets, linen closet, &c., &c.; large tank under the roof, supplied by force of water-ram from spring water. The dwelling is finished throughout in the most substantial and tasteful manner, and is quite the finest place on the Hudson, north and south of present dwelling; the outbuildings, garden, fruit and fruit grounds are all that are required; or several hundred feet of flowing brook through a large part of the grounds, filled with trout of a large growth. All in all, this is a very desirable place, and will be sold reasonably, as the owner has no use for it, and cannot occupy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—"LOCHLAND," THE ELEGANT country seat of George Smith, built and formerly occupied by Geo. E. Stone, Esq., of New-York City, comprising sixty-four acres on the shores of Seneca Lake, half a mile south of the village of Geneva; the mansion, the improvements consist of a handsome and commodious three-story brick dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements; the grounds are large and handsomely laid out with shrubbery; there are commodious stables, boat-house, bath-house, ice-house, (filled with ice,) garden, abundance of fruit, tenant-house and barns, and most thorough outbuildings generally. This is a rare chance to purchase a home, ready for complete and desirable of country residences. For terms and further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., where photographs and survey can be examined; or to GERRIT H. SMITH, Geneva, New-York.

AN ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE residence for sale, with 100x185 feet of ground, in Jersey City, on Jersey-av. and Mercer-st.; a full-size high-stoop dwelling, with a large stable and a plot of ground 100 by 185 feet; this owner offers his beautiful residence for sale, as he is going abroad for four or five years. For particulars and permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 263 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cross sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN, WITH SOUTH exposure.—Elegant building sites on the property of A. F. Pillot, Esq., adjoining Llewellyn Park; views unsurpassed; convenient to depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson River, near Hyde Park; about 120 acres of land; 1,000 feet River front; house, billiard-house, brick barns, &c. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE SHREWSBURY RIVER, Monmouth County, N. J., elegantly situated in a healthy neighborhood, and surrounded by abundance of shade trees; convenient to steamboat landing and railroad depot, a furnished house containing 15 rooms, with stable and garden containing a variety of small fruits.

Also, a neat unfurnished cottage delightfully situated on the river banks, containing 6 rooms. Apply to THOMAS CHALMERS, 71 Varick-st., New-York.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON—PLUM POINT.—An elegant country seat on the Hudson, 2¼ miles above Cornwall Landing. A large, fine house, furnished; stables, garden, ice and fruit; the place is beautifully wooded; a large and retired river front; superb views and extensive pleasure grounds. Apply to W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 6 Park-place, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on the premises to P. A. VERPLANCK.

TO LET—AT NEW-WINDSOR, ORANGE Co., 60 minutes from New-York, a furnished house with stable, ice-house and out-house, garden, &c.; fine view of river and highlands; house large, in good order, and well furnished; rent, $300 per annum; inquire of A. F. PINCHEN, No. 128 Broadway, New-York, or of WM. WYCKOFF, Newburg, N. Y.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 28 Bond-st., in this City, suitable for first-class private residence or boarding-house, or will be altered for a light business to a desirable tenant. Possession immediate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to ALFRED W. LOWERES, No. 26 Warren-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED.—IN THE TOWN OF Yonkers, a large double house, with garden, lawn of two acres, carriage-house and stables, half a mile from Woodlawn Depot, HOMER MORGAN & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, an elegant modern-built country seat at Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., with three acres of ground under a perfect state of cultivation, with choice fruits, &c. Maps and photographic views at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE SALE.

PROSPECT PARK AND VICINITY, EAST NEW-YORK, WESTCHESTER.

Large and peremptory sale, by order of administrator and trustee, of valuable property on Prospect Park, Flatbush-av. turnpike and Jamaica-road, Bedford ave., Prospect, Lott, Clinton, Franklin and Clove sts., Flatbush; Carlton-av., Dean, Bergen and Douglass sts., Brooklyn, and Atlantic-av. and East New-York and Jamaica, Long Island, and Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, N. Y. Late the property of John A. Willink, Esq., late of Flatbush, Long Island.

SALE TO BE CONTINUED TILL THE WHOLE IS DISPOSED OF.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

Under a direction of Edward Whitehouse, Esq., administrator and trustee, with the will annexed, of John A. Willink, deceased.

"PROSPECT PARK."—The mansion formerly occupied by John J. Willink, with about seven acres of land adjoining Prospect Park, known as "Blemen Heuvel." The most desirable property on the Park for a gentleman's residence; it is well adapted also, a number of lots of size; shade and ornamental trees; and choice shrubs of full growth.

Also, a small triangular plot near the above.

ATLANTIC-AV. AND EAST NEW-YORK.—22 lots, situate on said streets, opposite "Blemen Heuvel."

VERNON AND BEDFORD AVS., PROSPECT, LOTT, CLINTON, FRANKLIN AND CLOVE STS.—49 sections, comprising about 40 acres, adjoining the Prospect Park and residence of the late Dr. Adrian Vanderveer, Flatbush.

CARLTON-AV., DEAN AND BERGEN STS.—40 lots on the above streets, being part of Parmentier's Garden, Brooklyn.

Thirty-four lots at East New-York, town of New-Lots.

Fifty-three lots at Jamaica, Long Island.

Five lots at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, New-York.

Maps of the property and full particulars can be had at the office of the undersigned, or at the office of

No. 1 Pine-st., or of
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Esq.,
Administrator and Trustee, No. 29 William-st.
JAS. H. STORRS, Attorney and Counsel
for Administrator and Trustee,
at the office of Messrs. Storrs and Sedgwick,
No. 54 Wall-st.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st.

ROSELLE, N. J.,

THURSDAY, MAY, 13, 1869, AT 12 M.,
On the premises,
Great sale of
109 VILLA PLOTS AT WEST ROSELLE,

beautifully situated on elevated ground, commanding fine views of the mountains and the surrounding country.

Roselle is located on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 19 minutes from the New-York side of the river, and 2½ miles from the City of Elizabeth. Probably no town in the State of New-Jersey has improved within the past two years to so great a proportion as the new and growing town of Roselle. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. on the day of sale. Lunch on the arrival of the train. For maps, catalogues, and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

FREE RIDES, FREE LUNCH.
GREAT AND ABSOLUTE OUT-DOOR SALE.
500 SPLENDID NEWTOWN LOTS,
ON THE PREMISES, SUYDAM HOMESTEAD,
MONDAY, MAY 10, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

Location unexcelled; only a pleasant wal

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:
IOWA.....May 1 | INDIA.....May 22
COLUMBIA.....May 8 | DORIAN.....May 29
CALEDONIA.....May 15 | CAMBRIA.....May 29
EUROPA.....May 15 | BRITANNIA.....June 5
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 10 o'clock, Noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Liverpool, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $30.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, &c., at very lowest rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....BOUSSAC.....SATURDAY, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, May 22
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 12
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included):
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $95.
The steamer of the 22d of June will accommodate American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the disagreeable of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
BOOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 12
CHINA.....SATURDAY.....May 15
CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 19
AUSTRALASIAN.....WEDNESDAY.....May 26
RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 2
JAVA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 9
Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$120 | Second Cabin.....$60
Cabin to Paris.....$145
Steerage to Liverpool or Queenstown.....$30 currency.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and the Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE } Saturday, May 8, 1 P. M.
and CITY OF BOSTON }
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 15, 9 A.M.
CITY OF CORK.
(via Halifax).....Saturday, May 22, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$28
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....120 | To Paris.....45
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. | STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$28
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by } 40 | St. John's, N. F., by } 30
British steamers } | British steamers }
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 48 North River, WEDNESDAY.
MINNESOTA.....Wednesday, May 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....3,125 tons.....May 19, at 12 M.
COLORADO.....3,004 tons.....May 26, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA.....3,000 tons.....June 2, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, 2,967 tons.....June 9, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80
STEERAGE.....(Currency).....$30.
Reduced rates all on Steerage Passage Office, No. 22 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
HECLA.....May 8 | MALTA.....May 22
MARATHON.....May 15 | SAXONIA.....May 29
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK
Cabin.....$130 and $140 currency.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
Drafts for freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—CUNARD STEAMSHIP HECLA will sail on SATURDAY, May 8.
Cabin Passage.....$80 in gold.
Steerage.....30 in currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ERIN, WEBSTER, SATURDAY, May 8, at 8 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, WEDNESDAY May 12, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....May 12
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
From New-York. From Antwerp.
Cabin.....$130, Currency. Cabin.....$80, Gold
Steerage.....28, Currency. Steerage.....20, Gold
For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.
Outside. Inside. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$275 $225 $150 $75
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
For freight or passage apply at No. 4 Dey-st., or at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
P. R. RABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY P.M. STEAMSHIP ARIZONA.—The freight shipped by ARIZONA, May 1, will be transferred to steamer RISING STAR, sailing on the 8th, and ALASKA, sailing on the 11th inst., respectively. T. R. RABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R.L. THELEPHAUN, May 23
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. Geo. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
THE PIONEER LINE.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. B. GREEN.....May 13
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) May 20
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....May 27
For freight or passage apply to
F. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamer
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEARBORN.....May 8
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....May 29
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE GREYHOUND LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE, Saturday, May 8.
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAIL, Saturday, May 15.
Straight takes the fast sailing steamer Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
E. D. CROMWELL & CO., No. 42 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S pleasure MORRO CASTLE, Captain ADAMS, THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and favorite steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will SATURDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 5 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 15 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail May 19.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of cargo per ship Yorktown, from London, which vessel recently put into Fayal in distress, are hereby notified that the said cargo has been transhipped to this port, per bark Anna, and is now lying at the east end of Pier 1, East River, where it is at their risk. Consignees will please call at the office of the undersigned to have bills of lading indorsed and sign average bond.
JAMES A. LAWSON & WALTER WALKER.
New-York, May 4, 1869. No. 42 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. MONES, Passport Agent, 365 Broadway

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three sailings a week.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NEHENIAH, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DELMONICO, TUESDAY, May 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 6 and 8 Bowling-green.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CRESSWELL, THURSDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 22 Liberty-st.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 36 West-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
ALABAMA, Captain LEMENIER,
On SATURDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at cost and a half per cent to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. E. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale the iron rifled cannon MEMPHIS at the new dock at the U. S. Navy-yard, New-York, on the 6th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the commandant of that yard.
The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within ten days from the day of sale.
A. E. BORIE,
Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME.
ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.
SEVEN DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
For through tickets and full particulars apply to
WELLS FARGO & CO.,
No. 24 Broadway.

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	
6.40 A. M.	6.45 A. M.	ERIE RAILWAY.—Trains leave depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: For Paterson.
8.00 A. M.	8.05 A. M.	Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches run through to this train, running through without change.
8.30 A. M.	8.35 A. M.	Way Freight, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
9.00 A. M.	9.05 A. M.	For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey.
9.00 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	For Paterson.
10.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo.
11.30 A. M.	11.35 A. M.	Way Freight, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
1.45 P. M.	1.50 P. M.	Way, for Paterson.
3.30 P. M.	3.35 P. M.	Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont.
4.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
4.00 P. M.	4.10 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
4.30 P. M.	4.35 P. M.	Owego Express, for Owego, Ithaca, Elmira and Corning, and intermediate stations, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Ashland,) to Newburg, Walkill Valley Junction, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6.00 P. M.	6.10 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
6.30 P. M.	6.35 P. M.	Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
6.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, without change.
6.40 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	For Paterson, Piermont and Hackensack.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	Suspension Train, daily, for the West.
11.30 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	Theatre Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 207 (corner 23d-st. and Fifth-av.) Broadway, and at depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of Duane-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
L. D. BUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip: 6 A. M., Mail train for Northport and Greenport; 10.30 A. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 4 P. M., for Greenport; 4.30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington, Northport and Yaphank; 5.30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 7 P. M., for Jamaica and Stopping-places. Trains leave Jamaica branch for Hempstead, Sunday trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport leave Hunters Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Passing train at 4:15 P. M.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.
New-York, April 22, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 6 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Mail Express, 12 M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to all night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs daily, Sundays included.
April 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, V.-Pres.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Hunters Point, foot of Nevins-st., E. R.: 6:30 A. M.; mail train, 8:15 P. M.; express for Smithtown, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:00 A. M., accommodation, and Smithtown, 7:30 A. M., express and 12:40 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:20, 8:55, 3:20 A. M. and 5:40 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 11 and 4:15 P. M. trains through to Monsey Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS
IN SWITZERLAND.
GRAND HOTEL BEAURIVAGE, GENEVA.
This splendid new first-class establishment, facing the beautiful Lake and MONT BLANC, is the only hotel in Geneva with TERRACE, GARDEN AND VERY HANDSOME SITTING-ROOMS.
Rendezvous of the American families.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE, 125th edition, 300 pages, 125 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, the terrible evils consequent upon the united and body, with the means of cure, pointing out the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A medical adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who suspect defects of their physical conditions, sent free of postage, in any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 11 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

INCURABLE BLADDER CAUSES (by pilot) extreme. Any bladder complaint, frequent scanty or painful urine, or any kidney complaint, no surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., office of the cure, 25 Ann-st., Nos. 4, Indore 25 cents to Box No. 4,151. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. At No. 25 Ann-st.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, Ligature or detention from business, for piles, fistula, piles, diseases of the genito-urinary organs, diseases and deformities of the eye, ear, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

ALL PRIVATE AND SPECIAL COMPLAINTS, from whatever cause produced, successfully and speedily cured without mercury, by H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., No. 139 West 26th-st.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED immediately, without mercury.—Consultations free; medicines and office very private. Dr. HARRISON, No. 127 Bleecker-st.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES desiring confidential advice and a certain cure, address Dr. HOBART, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE Dr. Ellis' celebrated French medicines, all of costing. His little restores lost manhood. No. 116 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX guaranteed a sure cure, whatever the matter is by Dr. EVANS, No. 118 Chatham-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COM. PANY.
FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
CONSOLIDATION OF THE BRISTOL AND FALL RIVER LINES.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
BRISTOL, Capt. SAMUEL HALLETT.
PROVIDENCE, Capt. CHARLES MERRICK.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., DAILY, at 5 P. M.
A NEW AND CONVENIENT FEATURE OF THIS LINE IS RUNNING A BOAT ON SUNDAY AT SAME HOUR.
By this route passengers can take trains from New-York at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 8 A. M., in time to connect with all northern and eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board and take 7:45 A. M. train and arrive in Boston at early business hours. JAMES FIRK, Jr., Managing Director.
M. R. SIMONS, General Superintendent.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
General Passenger Agent, Pier 28 North River.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. S. HULL.
Foot of Jay-st., North River,
Arriving short of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
T. P. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of evening trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to the destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,
AS FOLLOWS:
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 1, 11 A. M. Monday, May 3, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, May 4, 12 A. M. Tuesday, May 4, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, May 5, 11 A. M. Wednesday, May 5, 1 P. M.
Friday, May 7, 2 P. M. Friday, May 7, 4:30 P. M.
Saturday, May 8, 3:30 P. M. Monday, May 10, 7 A. M.
FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unsurpassed for speed and comfort. Also, Riley's Grove, Glen Cove, Allerton's Point, Bartley Beach, Grove, Island, WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WILLIAM J. HASKELL and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds. For prices and terms, apply at Pier No. 1 East River, foot of Jay-st., or at WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.
STEAMER ARRENIA WILL COMMENCE running in place of steamer MARY POWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving her foot of Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3 P. M. The POWELL will occupy the route as soon as refitted.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, (Sundays excepted,) from the foot of Jones-st., E. R., at 7 o'clock, landing at 24th-st., 81, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDING at White Stone, Bayside Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at half past 4 o'clock. Season (6 months) Packages of families and transient fares greatly reduced. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Washington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, leaves foot of Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M. Also, leaves Bolay Wall st. Mondays, at 10 A. M. Also, Tues. to Friday, 10 a. m., to all other landings on the Sound. Barney & Sagsing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAFFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

D. P. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and intermediate landings, daily, at 8.45 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., from the foot of Jay-st., North River. Office on Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

CHANGE OF PIER.—FOR ROSEDOUT, Newburg and intermediate landings. The steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and J. W. BALDWIN will leave from foot of Vesey-st. until the completion of repairs, to Harrison-st. Pier.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS West.—The splendid steamboats PARK CITY and Fairfield leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M., leave 24th-st., East River, at 3:45 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 3:45, and 24th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Pier 41.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:45 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—THE PROPELLER HEADER, for terms apply to C. H. LORD, Bell Hill, Superintendent, Pier 103 East River, Harlem River.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 213 and 214 East 17th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 49 South Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. With the average of fifteen pupils to the teacher, students will come out of this Institute in less years' less time with a better character and a better education than from the public schools.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
The spring term of this old established boys' school from Hartford, Conn., and taking charge of this institution, announce to their patrons and friends that the next session will commence April 26. The beautiful scenery of the Housatonic Valley, the completeness of the completion of the building and its equipments, together with the long experience of the Principals, afford every advantage that could be desired in a school for boys. For circulars address the Principals, Great Barrington, or Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., New-York Observer. I. & J. BIRD.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.
ENVIRONS OF HARTFORD, CONN.
REV. CHARLES R. ABBOTT, PRINCIPAL.
The number of pupils is quite limited. The playgrounds are extensive, and green fields and pure air are on all sides. The Summer term of five months will begin on the 1st of May.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, } Principals.
C. C. CURTISS, }

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.
The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May next, and continue until October following.

THE CITY OF CASSEL, PRUSSIA, offers great advantages to an up-town boarding-school, on account of its beautiful situation and the excellence of its schools.
Dr. LINDENKOHL, Professor at the Lyceum, will receive in his house a limited number of young American gentlemen, whose education he will personally superintend.
Unsurpassed facilities for acquiring modern languages.
For particulars and references apply to
L. LINDENKOHL, No. 118 Duane-st.
Rev. G. F. MORISON, Baltimore, Md.
A. LINDENKOHL, U. S. Coast Survey, Washington.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—A thorough practical business education taught in six lessons, by the author. Classes, $5; private lessons, $5, and no extra charge. Instruction hourly from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Ladies 11 and 4 o'clock daily. Second lesson free. Circulars, with testimonials, sent. Second lesson free. Circulars. OLIVER E. GOLDSMITH, Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes.
Pupils can remain and receive instruction during vacation.
Summer boarders will be received July 5.
Rev. ALONZO PLACK, A. M., Principal.

PRACTICAL LESSONS IN FRENCH, German, and Italian. No learning by heart, or Professor's Book in other hands. Pronunciation guaranteed. Address Box 304 and 306 Post-office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, Classical and Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y. Apply for circulars.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS: Ages 6 to 12. Mrs. C. A. BUGE, Tarrytown, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, CITY AND Country, with reliable information, free for parents at bookstore, 14 Bond-st. J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE I CANNOT CURE.—Medicines to cure the above DISEASE, sent to any address. Consultation free. Dr. JOHNSON, 377 Canal-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

IF S. SILVERSTONE, WHO LEFT San Francisco, Cal., in 1866, and came with his family to New-York, is in New-York City, or any one knowing of his whereabouts, will oblige by communicating information to Chas. Lothrop, No. 183 Monroe-st.
L. J. BRADFORD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COXSING'S WEST POINT HOTEL.
Terms for the month of June, $3 per day, or $18 per week.
SYLVANUS T. COXSING.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL AT LONG BRANCH will be offered UNDERSIGNED SALE, by order of the Court of Chancery, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of May, next, at noon. It is the largest and most valuable hotel in the State. The lot opening over twelve and a half acres, with a sea front (high bluff) of about 200 feet. It is the newest large hotel on both railroad depots. The capacity of the hotel is sufficient to accommodate 500 to 1,000 guests. The furniture is new and nearly finished; the bedrooms are large and airy; Billiard and bath rooms, bowling alley, Summer-house, large and commodious barns, stables, carriage-house and sheds, all in good order. The kitchen and laundry are well arranged, large and convenient. The hotel is supplied with gas from works on the place. PETER VREDENBURGH,
Master in Chancery.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL, ON THE PASSAIC RIVER.
Nine miles or six minutes from the City Hall, New-York, via Erie Railway, will be opened on the 15th of May, elegantly furnished and thoroughly fitted in every respect for permanent and transient guests. First-class cooking and attendance. Delightful bathing, boating and fishing; spacious and elegant grounds; ample facilities for stabling. The well-known reputation of the proprietor is sufficient guarantee that guests will find themselves well cared for in every particular. Apply to THOS. F. WELLS, formerly of the St. James Hotel, New-York, at the hotel, of No. 77 Rockefeller, up street.

BIRCH DALE SPRINGS HOUSE.—Pleasantly situated in the Highlands of Neversink. Pleasant in location, beautiful in scenery, surroundings picturesque and a beautiful atmosphere. Tables well furnished with everything desirable and heart very comfortable. Parties or any one desiring a Summer resort for health or pleasure cannot find a more healthy location that at the Birch Dale Springs. For further particulars address the proprietor,
Dr. E. HALL, Birch Dale, Cornwall, N. H.

WASHINGTON ROCK HOTEL, Plainfield, N. J., opens May 1. The above favorite Summer resort is situated on the blue range mountains, and possesses all the advantages of more fashionable places in the temperature and purity of its atmosphere, delightful shade, drives, view, &c.; one hour and a quarter by rail. Address JOHN WOOD, Dunellen Station, New-Jersey.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE. It will open about June 1. Application can be made at W. L. FISH, Clifford House, No. 1,262 Broadway.
W. J. FISH & SON.

GLENWOOD HOUSE, DELAWARE Water Gap, is now open for the reception of visitors, either transiently or for the Summer. Apply to SAMUEL ALSOP, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, on suite or singly, with every convenience, handsomely furnished, from the 1st of May; location desirable for gentlemen; apply after 3 o'clock; references exchanged.

NO. 316 EAST 20TH-ST., HANDSOME parlor and alcove on the second floor front to let to gentleman and wife; also, front room on the third floor; this is a nice home for a respectable party; no children taken; dinner at 6; references.

NO. 206 EAST 19TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, to a party of three or two gentlemen and wife, with private table if desired. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; also a single room; references. Apply at No. 20 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

BOARD.—A PARTY OF SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board and pleasant rooms at No. 240 East 27th-st., near 2d-av.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY WILL LET their front parlor and bedroom, adjoining, furnished. Price $10 per week. Inquire No. 207 Lexington-av., near 23d-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.—A NICELY furnished parlor (second floor front) to let, with excellent board, at reasonable price; best references required and given. Apply at 19 East 17th-st.

A LARGE PARLOR AND ONE OR TWO bedrooms handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen, with breakfast if required, at No. 249 4th-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' Church.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—A PARLOR and two bedrooms to let; also, a large room, room on first floor, with board; house first-class in every respect; references exchanged.

NO. 20 WEST 15TH-ST., FIRST HOUSE below 5th-av.—Two small parlors, nicely furnished, to rent, with or without board; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite two handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; location first-class. Apply at No. 10 Varick-place, near Bleecker-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor. Also, suite on parlor floor, to let, with board at the first-class house No. 45 West

ALBANY.

Slaughter of Railroad Bills—Passage of the Harlem Depot Bill—Adjournment—The Canal Appropriation Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, May 7, 1869.

The Metropolitan Steam Railroad bills were slaughtered in a body by the Senate this morning. The Central Underground, known as "Brown's bill," came first in the third readings, and was defeated by a vote of 15 to 13. The Twenty-fifth Road, or "Swain's bill," was next in order, and shared the same fate—11 voting in its favor and 20 against. "Undenbergh's Underground" has already been reported adversely; two or three other schemes for elevated or underground railroads were smothered in Committee, and the only thing left on the track now is the "Arcade." This has been reported in both Houses, but is not yet reached in General Orders, and probably will not be this session. It is the greatest favorite of all, and if it were not too late to get it to a vote, would stand a good chance of passing. It is a shame that some kind of a plan for a steam railroad in New-York has not received the sanction of the Legislature this session, and shows how little the real needs and interests of the great public are cared for in the general scramble for legislation that shall promote private and party ends. "Swain's bill" for a two-tier road, would have passed but for a provision which authorizes connecting roads and the Board of Supervisors to take stock in it. This secured the opposition of TWEED, and the only Senator of the New-York delegation that voted for the bill was Mr. CREAMER. It is now proposed to move a recommittal with instructions to strike out that clause, so that there is a bare possibility of getting a charter for a steam railroad in New-York this session.

PASSAGE OF THE HARLEM DEPOT BILL.

The New Harlem Passenger Depot bill passed the Senate this morning by a vote of 18 to 4, 10 being absent. The amendment added in the House will require its return to the Assembly, which may refuse to concur, and thus defeat the bill. Mr. JACKSON, who represents the property owners in the vicinity of the proposed depot, will oppose it to its last stage, and has some hopes of success even yet.

The discussion of the Consolidated Railroad bill was resumed in the Senate this morning after the third reading of bills, and is likely to occupy most of the day; but the bill is bound to pass, and with it the Central Scrip bill.

RESOLUTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

The Assembly, by a large majority, this morning adopted a joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock. It is doubtful whether the Senate concurs.

THE CANAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CHASE, Chairman of the Canal Committee of the Assembly, to-day reported the Canal Appropriation bill that passed the Senate, with the amendments adopted by the House Committee. These amendments reduce the appropriation over half a million of dollars.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The Clerk read a communication from HENRY LEBAU, addressed to "Mr. Legislator," asking for the change of his name to HENRY BAKER. Mr. MURPHY moved an amendment that it be HENRY YOUNGLOVE UMBRELLA BAKER, out of compliment to the Speaker and Clerk, but it was lost, and the petition was granted as asked for.

THE COUNTY TAX LEVY.

The County Tax Levy, as reported from the Committee on Cities, was ordered to a third reading this morning without opposition. The ring propose to make the grand fight on their substitute, by moving a recommittal, when both bills come up for third reading, which will be this evening or to-morrow morning. S.

The Consolidated Railroad and Central Scrip Bills—The Excise Bill—Debates on the City and County Tax Levies—Success of Tammany.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, May 7.

The Senate discussed the Consolidated Railroad bill and the Central Scrip bill at great length, in Committee of the Whole, at the afternoon session, and after adopting several amendments, which will be found in the regular report, ordered both bills to a third reading.

THE EXCISE BILL.

The Excise bill that passed the Assembly, excluding lager-beer from the operation of the law, was then taken up, and Senator CREAMER made a strong speech in its favor. Had he displayed half as much ability and zeal on behalf of the Gas bill, he might have insured its passage before this time. Mr. VAN PETTEN, Mr. O'DONNELL, Mr. FOLGER and others opposed the bill, and a motion to strike out the enacting clause was carried by a strict party vote. A strong pressure was brought to bear on Senators WILLIAMS and MATTOON to vote with the Democrats, and report has it that they were offered $10,000 each to go against their party, but they stood firm for once.

THE CITY TAX LEVY.

The City Tax Levy came up for a third reading in the Assembly this evening, when Mr. HODGES, Republican, from Brooklyn, moved to refer it back to the Committee on Cities, with instructions to amend by substituting the levy introduced by him last evening. Mr. GLEASON opposed the motion, and said he was surprised at the audacity of the gentleman from Kings, who, as a member of the Committee on Cities, professed to be desirous of cutting down every item, in now proposing to substitute a tax levy increasing the amount reported by the Committee nearly $4,000,000. He proceeded to expose the iniquity of this last bold move of the Tammany "ring," and said it was a proposition to extract millions of dollars from the pockets of the tax-payers of New-York, to be used in defeating Republican candidates for office in that City. And all this was to be done by the aid of Republican votes in this Legislature. Mr. JACOBS made a few remarks in support of the motion of Mr. HODGES, and closed by moving the previous question. The motion was carried, and the main question ordered by a vote of 60 to 43. Mr. SELKRIG called for the enforcement of the fifty-seventh rule, for clearing the chamber of persons not entitled to the floor; and several New-York Democrats called for the enforcement of the rule against a member of the Citizens' Association who occupied a seat in the chamber. The floor being cleared of outsiders, the Clerk commenced calling the roll. Mr. ALLAIREE, of Kings, being the second name on the list, asked to be excused from voting for the purpose of getting in a five-minutes speech against the ring levy; but the Democracy were determined that there should be no discussion by the Republicans on the bill, and they set up such a yelling and hooting that Mr. ALLAIREE's voice, which is by no means weak, was completely drowned in the uproar. When the name of Judge CAMPBELL was called he made his five-minutes speech and was respectfully listened to. He said he had been a resident of New-York City twenty-five years, and thought he knew something of her needs. He considered the items of this substitute tax levy extravagant and uncalled for, and deserving the condemnation of every right-minded man. Mr. HUSTED made a very earnest speech against the bill, and said he was surprised that the gentleman from Kings should cut off the debate by calling the previous question on so important a measure as this. Mr. LABAU also opposed the bill, and entered his solemn protest against it and all the corrupt influences by which it was surrounded. Mr. SELKRIG called on the clerk to read several items of the substitute bill in order to show the amount of the increase, which was done. He said that the total increase over the bill reported from the Committee was upward of $3,000,000. He did not propose to vote for such a bill as this, and rest under the imputation which would attach to every Republican who supported it of deserting his party, and sustaining a measure designed to aid in defeating that party at the next election. He warned every Republican who voted for it that he would from that moment seal his political doom. Mr. WALKER closed the Republican protest against the bill, and appealed to every member of that party in the House to vote against such an iniquitous measure. He was aware, he said, after the scenes already enacted here, that words were useless, and that the bill was bound to pass; but he could do no less than enter his earnest protest against it. The Clerk announced the vote to be—Ayes, 83; nays, 43; and the Speaker declared the motion of Mr. HODGES carried. The names will be found in the regular report.

THE COUNTY TAX LEVY.

The County tax levy next came up for a third reading, and Mr. JACOBS moved to recommit, with instructions to insert the substitute levy. The same scene was then re-enacted as in the City levy. Mr. HUSTED afforded the honest men of the Chamber the consolation of prophesying that Governor HOFFMAN would never sign the bill if it passed the Legislature. Mr. LABAU prophesied he would sign it, and would throw the responsibility on the Republican Legislature that passed the bill. The County levy shared the same fate as the City, and both will doubtless pass the Assembly to-morrow, and be sent to the Senate for concurrence, when the battle will be fought over again. Tammany is playing for a big stake, and will doubtless win in the upper House, as she has in the lower, by bribery.

THE REGISTRY AND NATURALIZATION FRAUDS BILLS.

The amended Registry law and the law to prevent frauds in naturalization both passed the Assembly, receiving the vote of every Republican present.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Friday, May 7.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Crescent Company. For relief of the Brooklyn and Winfield Railroad. To facilitate the construction of railroads in Allegheny, Wyoming and Cattaraugus Counties. To incorporate the National Institute of Letters. To amend the law relative to the Oswego Canal. To authorize the South Side Railroad to cross Flatbush, Brooklyn. To pass the charter of the Brown Underground Railway coming to a third reading. Mr. CREAMER moves to recommit, and to strike out the enacting clause, which was lost, 11 to 14. Yeas—Messrs. Banks, Beach, Bradley, Creamer, Edwards, Mattoon and Norton. By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. PARKER, the bill was amended by inserting in section 1, after the words "City Hall-place by tunnel," the words "on a line east or west of City Hall-place by tunnel or open cut." On the final vote, a full Senate not being present, on motion of Mr. FOLGER, a call of the Senate was ordered. Absentees appearing, the call was suspended. Several Senators declining to vote, Mr. PARKER moved a call of the Senate, which was carried, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to bring in the absentees. The bill was then lost.

To authorize the improvement of Twenty-fifth-street, Brooklyn. For a new passenger depot for the Harlem Railroad, corner of Forty-second-street; 22 to 6; Messrs. Bradley, Chapman, Hale, Morgan, O'Donnell and Parker voting in the negative. For the removal of the wall beaches on the Erie Canal at Utica. In relation to the Wallabout improvement, Brooklyn. The bill amending the State Excise law was lost, 11 to 9. Supplementary to the act incorporating the village of McGrawville. In relation to the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The annual tax bill in relation to the Brooklyn Dispensary.

SWAIN'S TWO-tier Railroad bill was lost.

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Beach, Cauldwell, Creamer, Edwards, Fullerton, Kennedy, Mattoon, Pierce, Van Petten, Williams—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradley, Campbell, Chapman, Crowley, Edwards, Folger, Genet, Hale, Morgan, Morris, Murphy, Nichols, Norton, Ogden, O'Donnell, Palmer, Parker, Stanford, Thayer, Tweed—20.

REPORTS.

Incorporating the Staten Island Bridge Company. Incorporating the Jamaica Bay Railroad. Incorporating the Church Building Association of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. To incorporate the City of Rochester. To amend the law relative to the inspection of steam boilers in the Metropolitan District. The annual Tax bill. To open an avenue through Prospect Park to Coney Island. Continuing Grand-street, Brooklyn, to Newtown. The report of the Committee of Conference, on the Supply bill, was taken up. The Senate concurred in a part of the report, and non-concurred in the rest. A new Committee of Conference was ordered.

The Senate struck out from the Supply bill, the appropriation for the New-York Poultry Association—18 to 8.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole, on the Railroad Consolidation bill, Mr. GENET presiding. Pending the discussion, the Senate took a recess until 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee of the Whole reported favorably on the consolidation of railroads forming a continuous line; also, legalizing the issue of 30 per cent. scrip by the New-York Central Railroad. In the Senate to-day, numerous amendments heretofore offered in the Committee of the Whole, were again offered and voted down; among them one offered by Mr. O'DONNELL, restricting the roads consolidated to two cents a mile, by 7 to 16; taxing all the capital of the companies situate in this State as real estate, by 7 to 21; that the actual value should be determined by the amount of capital represented by the dividends paid or declared to stockholders for the past five years, to be computed upon the basis of seven per cent. interest, by a vote of 5 to 18; that the roads consolidating are not to charge the City of Buffalo more than ten per cent. in addition to the actual cost for carrying freights from any station in the State to the said city, by 7 to 19 votes; a maximum freight proviso offered by Mr. KENNEDY, by 12 to 15 votes; by Mr. FOLGER, limiting the number of shares of capital stock and the par value thereof to the aggregate amount of capital and par value of the shares of the several companies consolidated, that the election be held within one year, and the majority of new directors be residents of the State thereafter, by 14 to 17.

By Mr. FOLGER—Restricting the fare over the New-York Central to two cents; such rates of fare shall continue wherever it is now restricted to that rate, but nothing herein contained shall apply to street railroads. Adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Campbell, Chapman, Creamer, Crowley, Edwards, Folger, Genet, Graham, Humphrey, Kennedy, Morgan, Murphy, Nichols, Pierce, O'Donnell, Palmer, Parker, Stanford, Thayer, Van Petten, Williams—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Banks, Beach, Bradley, Cauldwell, Genet, Hale, Hubbard, Mattoon, Morris, Norton, Pierce, Thayer, Tweed, Van Petten, Williams—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Chapman, Crowley, Folger, Kennedy, Morgan, O'Donnell, Palmer, Parker, Stanford—10.

The bill making appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest of the canal debt was passed.

Considering in Committee of the Whole the special order, the bill amending the Metropolitan Excise law, the Committee struck out the enacting clause.

Mr. TWEED moved in the Senate to disagree and order it to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. O'DONNELL, the further consideration was postponed till the 4th of July next, by a vote of 16 to 14. Yeas, all the Republicans; nays, all the Democrats.

The bill making annual appropriations to pay the expense of the collection of tolls, superintendence, ordinary repairs, and maintenance of the canals, was next considered. Amendments were offered and rejected.

In the Senate, Mr. STANFORD moved to substitute the Canal Contract bill heretofore passed. Lost, 14 to 17.

Mr. STANFORD moved to strike out the third section, which abolishes the superintendent system of canal repairs as long as the contract system is in existence. Lost, 16 to 17. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To authorize the construction of a railroad through Twenty-third-street, New-York. Relative to the Croton Aqueduct.

REPORTS.

Fixing the salaries of the Supervisors of Kings County.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The New-York County Tax Levy, as reported from the Committee, was ordered to a third reading without division.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. KIERNAN—That when the House take its recess it be until 8:30. Adopted.

The Senate resolution ceding the interest of the State in the Gettysburg National Cemetery to the United States, was adopted.

Mr. CALKINS called up the resolution to adjourn *sine die* at noon Saturday.

The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. HARTMAN, to 11 o'clock at night, and was then passed.

On motion of Mr. ALCOTT, the vote was reconsidered by which the bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Appeals and Supreme Courts was lost. Said bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to restore the Senate bill and report forthwith. The bill was then reported as instructed.

The Albany Bridge bill was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York Seamen's Association. To revive the charter of the Brooklyn and Mott Haven Ferry. Incorporating the Schenectady Water Works. Incorporating the Harlem Yacht Club. Incorporating the United States Conductors' Insurance Company. Incorporating the Morrisania Water Works. To amend the Buffalo Water act. To increase the salaries of the Judges of Appeals and the Supreme Court Clerk and Reporter—21 to 16. To straighten Central-avenue in Westchester. Incorporating the Brooklyn House of Refuge. Incorporating the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. To amend the act relative to rural cemetery associations. To provide for the maintenance of bridge across Harlem River. In relation to municipal corporations. To widen Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn. To lay out Madison-avenue in Westchester County. To authorize the Clifford Mower Company to issue preferred stock. To amend the general law for the formation of manufacturing mining companies. Relating to the House of Refuge in New-York. Incorporating the Middletown Turnpike. Incorporating the Hillsdale Union Hall. To restore the channel of the Oswego River at the City of Oswego. To provide for the enforcement of liens of inn-keepers, boarding-house keepers, livery-stable keepers and laborers on chattel property—67 to 19.

The bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Dock and Warehouse Company was lost.

A new Conference Committee was ordered on the Supply bill.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

For the protection of persons and companies gathering ice for merchandise. To amend the charter of the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Church. To extend the time to begin the construction of the Schenectady and Utica Railroad. To authorize the payment of certain moneys, held in the name of the Ex-Postmaster-General, into the Treasury. To authorize the Mariposa Company to issue first preferred stock. For the drainage of lands of Northfield, Richmond County. To change the name of the Second Free Methodist Church of Buffalo. Relative to tax receivers. Prohibiting the granting licenses in Allegheny and Cattaraugus Reservation. The House acted to the report of the Conference Committee on the Supply bill, except as to an appropriation for a Capitol, Walker's contract, Sing Sing Prison, the Metropolitan Hotel bill, for the Committee of Elections to pay the Clerk of the Assembly, and for a Quarantine at Coney Island. To authorize the erection of an addition to the Almshouse, Brooklyn. To amend the charter of the Mutual Gaslight Company, New-York. Abolishing certain punishments in State Prisons and Penitentiaries. To amend the law concerning proof of wills. To amend the charter of the Brooklyn Trust Company. To extend the legal definition of the crime of rape. Relative to the recording of wills. Authorizing the sinking of a portion of the land belonging to the Seamen's Retreat. To authorize cities and villages to levy taxes for the purchase of cemeteries. To provide for the construction of Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn. For the drainage of New-Utrecht. At 6 o'clock the Assembly took a recess until 7:30 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to remove the capital to New-York was lost—42 to 86.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act relative to the insurance Department. To provide for eight additional inspectors, to be appointed by the Canal Auditor—66 to 46.

BILLS PASSED.

To punish for issuing, procuring or using fraudulent certificates of naturalization. To amend the Registry law—68 to 49.

Mr. BAMLER moved to reconsider the resolutions to submit to the next Legislature the proposition to amend the Constitution authorizing a loan of ten millions for canal enlargement. Lost—26 to 58.

The New-York Tax Levy coming to a third reading, Mr. HODGES moved to recommit to the Committee on Cities with instructions to insert the amendments which accompanied.

The previous question was ordered on motions, and during the taking of the vote considerable confusion was occasioned by the members asking to be excused from voting.

The motion to recommit was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Akin, Bamler, Benedict, Bender, Benjamin, Brandreth, Burns, Calkins, T. J. Campbell, Cavanagh, H. M. Chase, Conger, Crane, Cullen, Dayton, C. Davis, J. Davis, Flagg, Flynn, Fox, Frear, Gelvin, Griffin, Harris, Hartman, Hasbrouck, Hegeman, Hitchman, Hodges, Horton, Howard, Irving, Jacobs, Keegan, Kiernan, Kilbourne, Kimball, Lawrence, Lyons, Magee, McKlever, Miller, F. Mitchell, Moesby, Murphy, Nachtmann, O'Keefe, Patrick, Plunkett, Porter, Rich, Robertson, Rockwell, W. H. Smith, Stevens, D. Stewart, W. H. Stuart, Sturgis, Sullivan, Thornton, Tighe, Tyrer, Tuthill, Wellington—52.

NAYS—Messrs. Aitken, J. Andrews, Arms, Avery, Baker, Barnum, Beach, Bergen, Berry, Bogart, Bull, Burdett, Cameron, W. W. Campbell, Carpenter, Chase, Comant, Cook, Day, Demilt, Doolittle, E. Ely, W. Ely, Gifford, Gleason, Glenn, Gould, Hackett, Hawkins, Hiram, Hoyt, Hull, Hunter, Kendall, Kilham, La Bau, Lasher, McLeod, S. Mitchell, C. Pearsall, Perry, J. Ray, Richardson, Richmond, Root, Selkreg, J. Smith, W. H. Smith, the Speaker, Sumner, Tracy, Truman, Tuttle, Van Valkenburgh, Wadsworth, Walker, Wright—54.

Mr. GLEASON, Chairman of the Cities Committee reported the substitutes to the City and County Tax Levies, as instructed. The City Tax Levy then had a third reading and passed, 66 to 32, 8 not voting, 10 being absent. The ayes and nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Akin, Bamler, Benedict, Bender, Benjamin, Brandreth, Burns, Calkins, T. J. Campbell, Cavanagh, H. M. Chase, Conger, Crane, Cullen, Dayton, C. Davis, J. Davis, Demilt, Doolittle, E. Ely, W. Ely, Flagg, Flynn, Fox, Frear, Gelvin, Griffin, Harris, Hartman, Hasbrouck, Hegeman, Hitchman, Hodges, Horton, Howard, Irving, Jacobs, Keegan, Kiernan, Kilbourne, Kimball, Lawrence, Lyons, Magee, McKlever, Miller, F. Mitchell, Moesby, Murphy, Nachtmann, O'Keefe, Patrick, Plunkett, Porter, Rich, Robertson, Rockwell, W. H. Smith, Stevens, D. Stewart, W. H. Stuart, Sturgis, Sullivan, Thornton, Tighe, Tyrer, Tuttle, Wellington, Wright—66.

NAYS—Messrs. Aitken, J. Andrews, Arms, Avery, Baker, Barnum, Beach, Bergen, Berry, Bogart, Bull, Burdett, Cameron, W. W. Campbell, Carpenter, Chase, Comant, Cook, Day, Dumont, Doolittle, E. Ely, W. Ely, Gifford, Gleason, Glenn, Gould, Hackett, Hawkins, Hiram, Hoyt, Hull, Hunter, Kendall, Kilham, La Bau, Lasher, McLeod, S. Mitchell, C. Pearsall, Perry, C. Ray, Richardson, Richmond, Root, Selkreg, J. Smith, W. H. Smith, the Speaker, Sumner, Tracy, Truman, Tuttle, Van Valkenburgh, Wadsworth, Walker, Wright—34.

Mr. JACOBS moved to recommit the County Tax Levy, with instructions to report the substitute proposed last evening. The previous question was ordered and the bill recommitted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Akin, Bamler, Bennus, Bender, Benjamin, Brandreth, Burns, Calkins, T. J. Campbell, Cavanagh, H. M. Chase, Conger, Crane, Cullen, Dayton, C. Davis, J. Davis, Demilt, Doolittle, E. Ely, W. Ely, Flagg, Flynn, Fox, Frear, Gelvin, Griffin, Harris, Hartman, Hasbrouck, Hegeman, Hitchman, Hodges, Horton, Howard, Irving, Jacobs, Keegan, Kiernan, Kilbourne, Kimball, Lawrence, Lyons, Magee, McKlever, Miller, F. Mitchell, Moesby, Murphy, Nachtmann, O'Keefe, Patrick, Plunkett, Porter, Rich, Robertson, Rockwell, W. H. Smith, Stevens, D. Stewart, W. H. Stuart, Sturgis, Sullivan, Thornton, Tighe, Tyrer, Tuttle, Walker, Wellington, Wright—68.

NAYS—Messrs. Aitken, J. Andrews, Arms, Avery, Baker, Barnum, Beach, Bergen, Berry, Bogart, Bull, Burdett, Cameron, W. W. Campbell, Carpenter, Chase, Comant, Cook, Day, Dumont, Doolittle, E. Ely, W. Ely, Gifford, Gleason, Glenn, Gould, Hackett, Hawkins, Hiram, Hoyt, Hull, Hunter, Kendall, Kilham, La Bau, Lasher, McLeod, S. Mitchell, C. Pearsall, Perry, C. Ray, Richardson, Richmond, Root, Selkreg, J. Smith, W. H. Smith, the Speaker, Sumner, Tracy, Truman, Tuttle, Van Valkenburgh, Wadsworth, Wright—54.

Mr. JACOBS moved to reconsider the vote by which the County Tax Levy was passed, and moved its immediate passage. The previous question was ordered, and the motion to reconsider was carried, 64 to 42, 8 not voting, 10 being absent. The ayes and nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Akin, Bamler, Bennus, Bender, Benjamin, Brandreth, Burns, Calkins, T. J. Campbell, Cavanagh, H. M. Chase, Conger, Crane, Cullen, Dayton, C. Davis, J. Davis, Demilt, Doolittle, E. Ely, W. Ely, Flagg, Flynn, Fox, Frear, Gelvin, Griffin, Harris, Hartman, Hasbrouck, Hegeman, Hitchman, Hodges, Horton, Howard, Irving, Jacobs, Keegan, Kiernan, Kilbourne, Kimball, Lawrence, Lyons, Magee, McKlever, Miller, F. Mitchell, Moesby, Murphy, Nachtmann, O'Keefe, Patrick, Plunkett, Porter, Rich, Robertson, Rockwell, W. H. Smith, Stevens, D. Stewart, W. H. Stuart, Sturgis, Sullivan, Thornton, Tighe, Tyrer, Tuttle, Walker, Wellington, Wright—64.

NAYS—Messrs. Aitken, J. Andrews, Arms, Avery, Baker, Barnum, Beach, Bergen, Berry, Bogart, Bull, Burdett, Cameron, W. W. Campbell, Carpenter, Chase, Comant, Cook, Day, Dumont, Doolittle, E. Ely, W. Ely, Gifford, Gleason, Glenn, Gould, Hackett, Hawkins, Hiram, Hoyt, Hull, Hunter, Kendall, Kilham, La Bau, Lasher, McLeod, S. Mitchell, C. Pearsall, Perry, C. Ray, Richardson, Richmond, Root, Selkreg, J. Smith, W. H. Smith, the Speaker, Sumner, Tracy, Truman, Tuttle, Van Valkenburgh, Wadsworth, Wright—54.

Mr. GLEASON moved to recommit the City Tax Levy, with instructions to report the substitute proposed last evening. The previous question was ordered and the bill recommitted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Akin, Bamler, Bennus, Bender, Benjamin, Brandreth, Burns, Calkins, T. J. Campbell, Cavanagh, H. M. Chase, Conger, Crane, Cullen, Dayton, C. Davis, J. Davis, Demilt, Doolittle, E. Ely, W. Ely, Flagg, Flynn, Fox, Frear, Gelvin, Griffin, Harris, Hartman, Hasbrouck, Hegeman, Hitchman, Hodges, Horton, Howard, Irving, Jacobs, Keegan, Kiernan, Kilbourne, Kimball, Lawrence, Lyons, Magee, McKlever, Miller, F. Mitchell, Moesby, Murphy, Nachtmann, O'Keefe, Patrick, Plunkett, Porter, Rich, Robertson, Rockwell, W. H. Smith, Stevens, D. Stewart, W. H. Stuart, Sturgis, Sullivan, Thornton, Tighe, Tyrer, Tuttle, Walker, Wellington, Wright—68.

NAYS—Messrs. Aitken, J. Andrews, Arms, Avery, Baker, Barnum, Beach, Bergen, Berry, Bogart, Bull, Burdett, Cameron, W. W. Campbell, Carpenter, Chase, Comant, Cook, Day, Dumont, Doolittle, E. Ely, W. Ely, Gifford, Gleason, Glenn, Gould, Hackett, Hawkins, Hiram, Hoyt, Hull, Hunter, Kendall, Kilham, La Bau, Lasher, McLeod, S. Mitchell, C. Pearsall, Perry, C. Ray, Richardson, Richmond, Root, Selkreg, J. Smith, W. H. Smith, the Speaker, Sumner, Tracy, Truman, Tuttle, Van Valkenburgh, Wadsworth, Wright—54.

Mr. JACOBS moved to reconsider the vote by which the City Tax Levy was passed, and moved its immediate passage. The previous question was ordered, and the motion to reconsider was carried, 64 to 42, 8 not voting, 10 being absent. The ayes and nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Akin, Bamler, Bennus, Bender, Benjamin, Brandreth, Burns, Calkins, T. J. Campbell, Cavanagh, H. M. Chase, Conger, Crane, Cullen, Dayton, C. Davis, J. Davis, Demilt, Doolittle, E. Ely, W. Ely, Flagg, Flynn, Fox, Frear, Gelvin, Griffin, Harris, Hartman, Hasbrouck, Hegeman, Hitchman, Hodges, Horton, Howard, Irving, Jacobs, Keegan, Kiernan, Kilbourne, Kimball, Lawrence, Lyons, Magee, McKlever, Miller, F. Mitchell, Moesby, Murphy, Nachtmann, O'Keefe, Patrick, Plunkett, Porter, Rich, Robertson, Rockwell, W. H. Smith, Stevens, D. Stewart, W. H. Stuart, Sturgis, Sullivan, Thornton, Tighe, Tyrer, Tuttle, Walker, Wellington, Wright—64.

NAYS—Messrs. Aitken, J. Andrews, Arms, Avery, Baker, Barnum, Beach, Bergen, Berry, Bogart, Bull, Burdett, Cameron, W. W. Campbell, Carpenter, Chase, Comant, Cook, Day, Dumont, Doolittle, E. Ely, W. Ely, Gifford, Gleason, Glenn, Gould, Hackett, Hawkins, Hiram, Hoyt, Hull, Hunter, Kendall, Kilham, La Bau, Lasher, McLeod, S. Mitchell, C. Pearsall, Perry, C. Ray, Richardson, Richmond, Root, Selkreg, J. Smith, W. H. Smith, the Speaker, Sumner, Tracy, Truman, Tuttle, Van Valkenburgh, Wadsworth, Wright—54.

[illegible]

Pyle's O. K. Soap,

THE

BEST HOUSEHOLD SOAP IN AMERICA.

USED BY

The President, Vice-President, Ex-Secretary Seward, Hon. Gerritt Smith, Gov. Hoffman, Rev. Drs. Tyng, Cuyler, H. W. Beecher, and scores of such, who are aware of its utility in their Laundry Departments. But let the economical try it for themselves, and judge accordingly. Sold by Grocers generally.

JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer,
No. 350 Washington-st., N. Y.

Great Reduction in Prices.

CHICKERING & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

We this day issue a NEW CATALOGUE, in which we print our VERY LOWEST PRICES, and from which we make no DISCOUNTS OR DEVIATION whatever.

Our object is to furnish to our Patrons THE VERY BEST PIANOS which can be manufactured, and at the VERY LOWEST PRICES which will yield us a fair remuneration.

Rosewood 7-octave Square Pianos, Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs, and all Modern Improvements, at Prices from $475 to $600.

It will be our aim, as it has been during the past FORTY-SEVEN YEARS, to make the VERY BEST PIANO FORTE INSTRUMENTS in every respect. Our rules are: NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK DONE TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.

Rosewood 7 1-3-octave Grand Pianos from our latest and best scales, from $1,050 to $1,900.

OUR PRICES are set as LOW as they possibly can be to insure the MOST PERFECT WORKMANSHIP, and the VERY BEST QUALITY OF MATERIALS used in every branch of the business.

EVERY PIANO MADE BY US IS FULLY WARRANTED, and satisfaction guaranteed to the purchaser.

CHICKERING & SONS,

11 East 14th-st., NEW-YORK. 246 Washington-st., BOSTON.

AT DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.

WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses and Curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this line. Second and Third-av. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented.

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, 65 CHRYSTIE, 139 AND 139½ ESSEX-ST., CONNECTED.

AITKEN & MILLER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Broadway, Cor. 18th-st.

Our Lace Department is now complete with a rich stock of

BLACK THREAD LACES,
POINT AND APPLIQUE LACES,
REAL LACE COLLARS, BARBES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, &c.

Also an entire new line of
HAMBURG AND REAL EMBROIDERIES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Beg to inform their patrons and the public generally that they have removed their

CLOTHING HOUSE

TO SOUTH UNION-SQUARE,

where they will continue to keep a full assortment of goods for Gentlemen's Wear.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
(LATE OF BROADWAY.)

10,000

Refrigerators,

FROM $6 50 UPWARD.

ALL WARRENTED.

PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, CHINA GLASS, COOKING UTENSILS.

BASSFORD'S,

COOPER INSTITUTE.

70,000 CURES OF DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSUMPTION, DIARRHŒA, BILIOUS, LIVER, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD

REVALENTA

which saves fifty times its cost in medicines. Copies of cures may be had gratis. 1 lb., $1 25; 2 lbs. $2 25. Also, the REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in packets, $1 25.

DU BARRY & CO., No. 183 William-st., N. Y.
BROWN, No. 893 Broadway, and all grocers.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Examine the stock of

FRENCH CHINA

DINNER AND TEA SETS,
CROCKERY, CUT AND PRESSED GLASSWARE
offered at
POPULAR PRICES.
MCLEWEE & PUTNAM,
No. 561 Broadway.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

For MOTHS. RELIABLE! CHEAP! FRAGRANT! Sold by druggists everywhere. THEOD. S. HARRIS, Factorer, Boston. New size, 50c.

LACE CURTAINS.

New Spring styles for 1869, made after our own designs, and imported by no other house in America. NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS. Over one hundred different patterns, many of them now first introduced in this market.

Curtain Materials and Furniture Coverings of Brocatel, Rep, Terry, Damask, &c. Curtains and Lambrequins made to order.

Manufacturers of Tassels, Cords, Gimps, Fringes and Trimmings. Window shades of all kinds made and made to order, wholesale or retail.

G. R. & J. B. KELTY & CO.,

No. 447 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
FURNITURE STORE, No. 683 Broadway.

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

NO. 661 BROADWAY, NEAR AMITY-ST.

Wholesale or retail. An IMMENSE STOCK of first-class furniture at low prices on exhibition and for sale in five large show rooms, front and rear of No. 661 Broadway.

N. B.—Dealers will here find an assortment of frames not upholstered, in sheet, or completely finished, all warranted as represented.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

300 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Is offering daily, CHEAP FOR CASH, in quantities to suit everybody, TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SPICES, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, BUTTER, CHEESES, LARD, HAMS, MACKEREL, FOREIGN FRUITS, FLOUR, choicest brands in market. One price house.

BEEBES RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and easily managed. Made, set up and warranted by JAMES KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 218, May 7, 1869.
40, 14, 3, 39, 74, 28, 32, 17, 60, 4, 51, 47.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 216, May 7, 1869.
50, 10, 37, 47, 22, 62, 18, 11, 18, 56, 51, 45.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 229, May 7, 1869.
8, 60, 26, 30, 7, 48, 39, 46, 14, 4, 35, 3.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 228, May 7, 1869.
6, 46, 28, 58, 51, 12, 62, 19, 9, 32, 21, 22.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF HAVANA.—Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

SPRING CLOTHING. REMOVAL.

FREEMAN & BURR, CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, removed to Nos. 128 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York, between Broadway and Nassau-st.

FREEMAN & BURR, OPEN THEIR NEW Clothing Warehouse with the largest and most complete stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, FINISH GOODS, &c., to be found anywhere. At Nos. 128 and 140 Fulton-st.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—FREEMAN & BURR have on hand the newest and most desirable styles and colorings in Melton, Tweeds, Tricots, silk Mixtures, Waterproofs, &c. At Nos. 128 and 140 Fulton-st.

SPRING SUITS AT FREEMAN & BURR'S.—An immense stock ready for immediate wear, from indestructible of medium quality as well as those of finer texture. Prices ranging from $10 to $30 the suit. At Nos. 128 and 140 Fulton-st.

BUSINESS SUITS AT FREEMAN & BURR'S. Also, DRESS SUITS for all occasions and occupations. Such is the extent and variety of the stock, and range of sizes, that gentlemen require but a few moments to make satisfactory selections, or if preferred, a suit can be made to measure at few hours' notice. At Nos. 128 and 140 Fulton-st.

BOYS' CLOTHING AT FREEMAN & BURR'S. BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING have always received special attention. The most useful and becoming styles will always be found in the stock, or garments can be made to measure at short notice. At Nos. 128 and 140 Fulton-st.

FURNISHING GOODS.—FREEMAN & BURR always have a large stock of first-class WHITE SHIRTS, ready made and made to measure; UNDERWEAR, in all kinds, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, SCARFS, &c., all of the most reasonable prices. At Nos. 128 and 140 Fulton-st.

R